INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 198— BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 20 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
24 Dec.	RANPURA ..	COMORIN‡ ..	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,098
11 „	RAWALPINDI		3,849
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 „	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	KOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	RAWALPINDI.		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £43

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
13th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
x31st Dec.	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928			
5th Jan.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
17th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
31st „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th „	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Departure
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec.	20 Dec.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	16 „	30 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	22 „	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5 98	30 „	12 „
Miyadono Maru ..	..	1 Jan.	12 „
Tyne Maru ..	5873	10 „	20 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	30 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Oanada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Ph no Nos. 20279, 23736. Telgr. "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	15th Dec.	25th Dec.
Heiyo Maru ..	15th „	30th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	15th „	31st „
Hankow Maru ..	19th „	31st „
Celebes Maru ..	25th „	8th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	29th Dec.	10th „
Indus Maru ..	7th Jan.	16th „
Borneo Maru ..	11th „	20th „
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th „	30th „

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
21st Dec.	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
21st „	SANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
26th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwala	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager. Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22297.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AGENTS to canvass orders for Hand Made Cloths on commission basis. Apply to:—The MAHAMOOD WEAVING WORKS, Chowa, Cannanore.
A R610

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Energetic and influential TRAVELLING AGENT on pay or handsome Commission to sell our Ludhiana manufactured stuff viz mufflers, sweaters, Bunyans, Ties, Tassar Karandy, Chaddars. Shirting and Suiting clothes all over India. Apply soon for terms to the MANAGER, Randev Bros. Ludhiana Punjab.
A. R600

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5,000 PAIRS AT HALF PRICE.—Good-looking, hard-wearing, Double Sole, Chrome leather, Medium Toe, English shape, DERBY Shoes, sizes 5 to 11 Original price (Black) Rs. 12/-, (Brown) Rs. 13/-, OFFERED at Rs. 6/- and 6/8 per pair (Satisfaction or Money Back) With Crepe Rubber Soles and heels Rs. 3/- extra The MILITARY SUPPLY SYNDICATE (INDIA), Agra U. P.
T R611

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW.—(Managed by the Hindu Education, Society, registered under Act XXI of 1860) CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineering Class of January, 1928, Session, are to apply to the undersigned immediately. Prospectus and application forms can be had from The PRINCIPAL.
M 29612

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A well ventilated and lighted House in whole or pieces in Forbes Street, just opposite to Messrs. Greeves Cotton and Co. Apply to RAO SAHEB HARJIVAN VALJI 12, Champa Galli Kalbadevi Post.
C. R602

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.
Kakomi Dosutis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dosutis will be sent free on application.
Price for 36"|37" As. 13 per yard.
Price for 51"|52" Rs. 1|2 per yard.

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.
A bath mat's life is not a happy one, but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job, Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free Samples on request.
Unbleached ..... Rs. 1-15-0 each.
Bleached ..... Rs. 2- 3-0 each.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.
KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.
Blue striped ..... As. 15 per yard.
Red striped ..... As. 11 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Chimnabai Maternity League, Baroda. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda, with testimonials. Pay Rs. 150 to 200.
29697

NOTICE.

WANTED—AN Expert LADY HEALTH VISITOR for the Chimanbai Maternity League, Baroda. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda, with testimonials. Pay Rs. 150 to 200.
29698

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF 12 LAKHS LOAN FOR DRAINAGE AND WATER WORKS OF 1888.

Due 1st January, 1928.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS are informed that the DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST after 1st January, 1928, and will be redeemed on presentation by the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT of the Corporation at his office on the DEBENTURES being surrendered duly discharged after the interest accrued due has been paid by the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, November, 1927.
29596

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING ROADS and areas will be CLOSED to ALL vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purpose on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 20th instant when H. E. the Governor unveils the statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales near the Cooperage:—

From 4-30 p.m. until after the ceremony is over.

COOPERAGE ROAD,
MAYO ROAD
and the roadway around the Bandstand between Queen's Road and Mayo-Cooperage Roads.

This order is made under section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV. of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th December, 1927.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (CHRISTMAS), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th December, 1927.
29675

NOTICE.

IN order to enable adequate experiments to be carried out in the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of treatment and to provide facilities in these kinds of treatment for such of the public as desire it, the Municipal Corporation propose to grant subsidies to approved organisations operating on those lines within the limits of Bombay City.

The Managers of Unani and Ayurvedic institutions working within the City who desire to apply for such subsidies are, therefore, invited to write to the undersigned on or before January 31st, 1928, when they will be requested to supply information to enable the Corporation to judge of ther eligibility for a grant.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay,
19th December, 1927.
29700

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Watson's Hotel Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 27th December, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Board and the Audited Balance Sheet, and profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1926.
2. To elect two directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may place before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
C. V. MEHTA,
Manager.

Dated the 3rd December, 1926.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 20th December, 1927, to 3rd January, 1928, both days inclusive.
29688.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on the 20th December, 1927, is now ready.

Copies of the complete Roll can be obtained during office hours at the office of the Superintendent Electoral Roll Department, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per copy.

Spare copies of each separate Ward Roll are also available at Rs. 3 per copy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th Dec., 1927.
29689.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Muzaffarpur District Board on a salary of Rs. 800—40—1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force.

Applicants must possess the qualifications required under the Local Self-Government rules and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed.

"Application for the appointment of the District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates. They should state their age, experience of District Board work and place of residence.

The selected candidate will be confirmed after having passed through a probationary period of two years.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th January 1928.

(Sd) C. P. N. SINGH,
Chairman,
District Board.

Muzaffarpur,
The 16th December, 1927.
29694.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1927.

THIS RAILWAY will run ADDITIONAL TRAINS as follows:—

COLABA TO AHMEDABAD.—FRIDAY, 23rd December, departure 7-55 p.m. from Colaba halting at Gujarat Mail stopping stations. (This train will NOT stop at Grant Road and Dadar.) A Dining Car will be attached as far as Bulsar.

COLABA TO SURAT.—(1) FRIDAY, 23rd December, departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping only at Grant Road and Bandra and at all stations north of Virar except at Kelva Road and Karambele.

(2) SATURDAY, 24th December, departure 7-15 a.m. from Colaba carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Dadar, Bandra and Palghar, but will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road.

SURAT TO COLABA.—MONDAY, 2nd January, 1928, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 8-50 p.m., halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's office.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 17th December, 1927.
29695

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1927.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 29th December, 1927, to 14th January, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) from 4th January, 1928, to 1st February, 1928, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th December, 1927.
29696

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1977 of 1927.

DEVJI DHARSI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, sometimes carrying on business under the name and style of Devji Dharsey and Co. ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

(1) KURPAL DOONGERSEY AND CO., a firm of Rice, Merchants, carrying on business at Bhat Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) COOVERJI KURPAL, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Kandhankra in Cutch, (3) NANJI VELJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Kandhankra in Cutch, (4) VIRJI MONSI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Depa in Cutch, (5) FREMJI VERSI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Bidda in Cutch, (6) JEKHOO COOVERJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Cutch Kandhankra in Cutch, (7) HIRJI DHARSI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Deshalpur Cutch, (8) The said Hirji Dharsi of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, heir and legal representative of the late Moorji Tejsi at present residing at Cutch Deshalpur in Cutch, (9) TOKERSI alias Kaku Korsey and (10) DAMJI LORSEY, both of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitants the heirs and legal representatives of the late Khimji Korsey, both residing at present in Cutch Depa Cutch. ..... Defendants.

To,

KURPAL DOONGERSEY & CO., a firm. Defendant No. 1.

NANJI VELJEE, Defendant No. 2.,

JEKHOO COOVERJI, Defendant No. 6.

TOKERSEY alias KAKU KORSI. Defendant No. 9.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you and the other defendants abovenamed to recover from you (but from defendant 9 as the heir and to the extent of the assets of the late Khimji Korsey come to his hands) the sum of Rs. 46,794-12-0 for debt and interest upto the 31st August, 1927, with interest on the sum of Rs. 37,500 at the rate of eight annas per cent. per mensem from the 1st of September, 1927, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment AND that the Court has fixed the 11th day of January, 1928, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) for the hearing and final disposal thereof when you are hereby summoned to appear either in person or by Advocates with all your witnesses and documents. In default of your appearance on that day please take notice that the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of October, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

29699

All kinds of Banking business transacted on best terms
by
The UNION BANK
OF
INDIA, LIMITED,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT GODHRA.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT GODHRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of "The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 8th proximo sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

The whole of "The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd." (in liquidation) admeasuring about 3 acres and 18 gunthas of leasehold land together with the sheds, buildings, structures, and premises standing thereon situate at Godhra, Panchmahal District, bearing Survey No. 1185 and 9 part situate on the road leading to Lunavada and one vertical engine (10 H.P.) by Marshall & Sons and one vertical boiler (60 pressure) and all other machinery, furniture and plants, etc., lying on the premises.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT IMAMWADA ROAD AND 2ND PIRKHAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, the deceased mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties on the premises respectively:—

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)—

(FIRSTLY):—All those two pieces of vacant land situate at Imamwada Road of an uniform width of ten feet both used as means of passage or access and both bearing New Survey No. 1/3660 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part) Mandvi Division.

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure (the Government cess on which has been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Imamwada Road on the North side thereof admeasuring about seven hundred and sixty square yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/3660 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part) Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3409-3416, Street Nos. 70-82, 71, 2 to 22 etc., Imamwada Road and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Haji Hassam Haji Chotani Patel, Haji Mahomed Ahmed Jan, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Jusab, Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtulla Baledina, on the South by the property of H. J. C. Moosa and his wife Fatmabai on the East partly by Municipal Maternity Home and partly by the ten feet passage or access described (firstly) in this schedule and on the West by Peru Lane.

(THIRDLY):—All that piece of land of Pension Tax tenure (the Government cess on which has been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Imamwada Road, on the North side thereof admeasuring three hundred and eighty square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/3660 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1882 (part) Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3409-3416 Street Nos. 82-74-2 to 22 Imamwada Road and bounded on the North by ten feet passage or access (firstly) described, on the South by Imamwada Road, on the East by property of the Municipal Corporation and on the West by ten feet passage or access (firstly) described.

On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

All that piece of land with the premises standing thereon situate on the North side of 2nd Pirkhan Road, admeasuring about 940 square yards and is bounded on the North by land of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 43 on the South by 2nd Pirkhan Road aforesaid, on the West by Plot No. 46 which piece of land is known as Plot No. 44-45 on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Board and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3638-86 Street No. 13-16 Cadastral No. 258 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalgoue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

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AMUSEMENTS

Monty Banks
IN
PLAY SAFE!

And if you can't *Play Safe*— **Play as Safe as you can!**

Monty shows how it can be done in a Reckless Riot of fun, Thrills and Romance.

"Brothers Under the Chin"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Coming! Shortly Coming!!

Opportunity for few days only on our way to sea Voyage !!

SENSATION
OF THE
SEASON

with entire new attraction
Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR
Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts
Location :—NANA'S CHOWK
Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay

OPENING NIGHT ON THURSDAY,
22nd December 1927
AT 9-30 P.M.

MATINEES from Friday 23rd Dec. 1927 at 4-30 P.M. Daily.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road,

Presents this week a Universal Jewel

"SENSATION SEEKERS"

FEATURING
BILLIE DOVE —
The Sou of a modern Girl laid bare!

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions & commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER.
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED 11 POINTS LOWER ON UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES —ADVANCED 22 POINTS ON SHORT COVERING—Large DRY GOODS BUSINESS—Pre-GINNING LIQUIDATION —FUTURES 1 POINT LOWER TO 2 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Dec. 17.

The New York futures market opened 11 points lower on easier Liverpool cables. There was absence of selling pressure. Reports from Dry Goods market indicated large business. Shorts were feeling uneasy and covered with a result of 22 points improvement. Later on there was scattered liquidation by nervous bulls prior to ginning report. The close was rather quiet and prices closed 1 point lower to 2 points higher. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 19.45c. Basis continues firm with little inclination to part with cotton in the southern markets.

The New Orleans futures market closed somewhat steady at a rise 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 19.10c.

The market is awaiting the ginning report which will be issued on the 20th inst. There is decided improvement in the demand of manufactured goods in U. S. A. and indicates return of confidence. The near future of the market will be guided by the ginning report, but as the fundamental situation is becoming strong without any doubt, believe purchases in all easier markets will show handsome results in the long run.

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION

Mr. Ganu has sent the following cable dated 17th inst.:—

'Main trend up. Cotton is better purchase on reaction than sale on Rallies. Remain long. Buy Cotton. Expect top to be reached on 21st inst. Follow the market up with close stoploss order."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated the 17th inst.:—

January Highest 19.00 (time not received). Lowest 18.78 (at the opening).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs A. Norden & Co. cable under date 18th inst. as under:—

Large dry goods business. Expect higher."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose, dated 17th instant:—

"Cotton: No strong opinion. Immediate future but expect considerably higher by spring."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later partially on covering and favourable condition indry goods trade."

New York:—"Market appears to be thoroughly liquidated—confidence being restored.

NOTICE DAY.

First Notice day for January New York Contracts with be 27th instant.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F B. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 17-12-27	5705000
Receipts Yesterday 17-12-27	20000
Exports to date 17-12-27	3474000
Stock at Ports 16-12-27	2625000
Stock Interior Towns 16-12-27 ...	1331000
Stock Liverpool 16-12-27	948000
Visible Supply 16-12-27	6127000
Quantity in Sight 16-12-27	9658000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 17-12-27	8089000
Receipts Yesterday 17-12-27	51000
Exports to date 17-12-27	4981000
Stock at Ports 16-12-27	2945000
Stock Interior Towns 16-12-27 ...	1551000
Stock Liverpool 16-12-27	1109000
Visible Supply 16-12-27	7054000
Quantity in Sight 16-12-27 ...	11849000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 51/6; highest Rs. 51/8; lowest Rs. 50/12/6, closing Rs. 51/3.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/8; closing Rs. 4/8.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11; closing Rs. 4/11.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56/4; highest Rs. 56/8; closing Rs. 56/6/6.

LIVERPOOL.

Awaiting Ginning Report. Some profit taking. Quiet but steady. Futures 11 to 13 Points Higher. Sales 4,000 Bales.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but steady with some profit taking by Bulls before the Ginning Report. There was absence of fresh business but the undertone of the market continues healthy. The close was rather steady at a rise of 11 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 9 points to 10-77d. per lb. Ready sales were estimated 4,000 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later partially on covering and favourable conditions in dry goods trade.

American cotton Statistics:—

Brought into sight for the season. ,658,000 Bales.

Exports from America 3,581,000 Bales.

American mills takings for the season:— 3,495,000 Bales.

The present dry and cloudy weather in Gujerat and Central India is considered unfavourable to the standing crop. The All-India crop estimate is due to be published about 22nd instant.

The total area estimate under cotton 20,592,000 acres, a decrease of 7 per cent. Last year, final Government estimate was 49 1|2 lacs, and yield between 1898 to 1926 minimum 50 lbs. and maximum 99 lbs. per acre, as per Government figure.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 14 to 11 points January being quoted at 10.24 and March at 10.21.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market closed steady at a rise of 10 points.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"No pressure from South. Basis remain very stiff." Spinner's Takings so far are 7008.000 Bales.

Weld & Co:—"Textiles only slightly more active but inquiry increasing. Recent action market confirms our opinion decline overlooks like some further advance in near future though still inclined believe big advance will probably not occur until later on. Advise buying on all good breaks."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week Ending 17|12|27. Bales.
Total in Sight	9,653,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply.	536,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	110,000
American Cotton Visible Supply.	6,127,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply ..	310,000
Total Sales	29,420
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,650
East Indian Cotton Stock	18,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded ..	1,100
East Indian Cotton Actual Export.	—
East Indian Cotton Imports	4,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation ..	—
American Cotton Afloat	109,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	180,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	393,000

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Bengal Dec/Jan	306
Bengal March	309
Broach Apl/May	375
Oomra Dec/Jan	340
Oomra March	341

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	324	318	311	303
S./P.	322	316	309	301
Rajputana	324	318	311	303
Oomra No. 3	354	347	337	
C. P. No. 1	374	367	357	
C. P. No. 2	364	357	347	
Khandesh	351	341	331	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales	17-12-27	Since 1st September This year	Last. year.
Khandesh	2,696	63,165	57,542
Central India	1,228	23,085	18,488
Bar and Nagar	1,637	49,074	22,965
Hyderabad-Gaorani	489	16,597	4,543
Berar	6,506	1,84,610	75,037
Central Provinces	4,096	63,104	13,529
Total Oomras	16,652	4,04,635	1,92,104
Dholera	371	20,230	5,157
N.-W. Provinces	235	54,542	27,911
Rajputana		9,833	7,111
Sind/Punjab	1,266	24,755	15,501
Broach		2,567	134
Coomptae and Dharwar		2,600	10,992
Westerns-Northerns	2	2,945	7,173
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,525	4,436
Persian		2,857	2,428
American		18,590	32,511
Egyptian and African	63	8,006	18,769
Comilla, Barma and other sorts		4	7
Total	18,589	5,68,089	3,24,373

BOMBAY

REPORTS OF RAIN—PROFIT TAKING AT THE ADVANCE—SHORT COVERING—EASIER LIVERPOOL.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Following steadier advices from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 373 for Broach Apl/May delivery and improved to Rs. 376/ on reports of rains in Gujarat and Kathiawar. At the advance there was profit taking with a fall of Rs. 2/8 but prices again hardened to Rs. 376/8 on short covering and professional buying. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	373	376/8	373	375
Oomra Dec/Jan	339/8	341	339	340/8
March	341/8	342	341	341/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	306	307	306	307
March	309	310/8	309	310/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points higher and in later cables it was said 3 points lower. The forward market opened quiet but improved on Japanese buying. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	373/8	374/12	373/4	374
Oomra Dec/Jan	339	339/8	339	339/8
March	340	340/8	340	340/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	305	305/8	305	305/8
March	308	308/8	308	308/8

TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

		To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G.	Bengal	400	4,700
Fine M.G.	Oomra	nil	3,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

December	234.90—0.40
March	244.60—0.20
June	249.20—

X'MAS HOLIDAY.

The Cotton market will remain closed on Saturday and Monday the 24th and 26th inst.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 13th Dec.	5,33,100
Same time last season ..	3,12,152

Exports from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec.

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	10,550	592
Continent	1,07,076	60,608
China	5,600	17,063
Japan	1,00,864	77,417
Coast Ports	6,561	3,298
U. S. A.	....	1
Total ..	2,28,951	1,58,979

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1927	28,159
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1927	2,78,714
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th Dec. 1927.	4,18,898

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

100	Hindustan Mill	Nagpur	371
100	A. Damodar & Co.	Amraoti	336
100	Do.	Botad	320
100	Vardhman Bros.	Arvi	359
100	Do.	Ghatanji	359
200	Forbes & Co.	Berar	344
100	Kotak and Co.	Dhulia	331
100	E. D. Sassoon	Aligarh	311
100	Tata Mill	Raichur	375
100	Virji Ladha	Aurangabad	323
100	Simplex Mill	Nagar	331
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Sirhind	318
200	Currimbhai	Hathras	306
200	Tata & Co.	Latur	407
200	K. Devchand & Co.	C. P. No. 2	360

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales	17-12-27	1st Sept. to 15th Dec. This year.	Last. year.
Europe	2,582	1,17,926	61,901
Japan & China	5,074	1,04,464	94,480
Coast Ports		6,561	3,298
Up-country by Rail		28,159	31,909
Afloat in harbour for Europe : hina and Japan		23,553	8,340
Total	7,656	2,80,663	1,99,228

STOCKS AND SHARES.

EARLY WEAKNESS FOLLOWED BY STEADY RISE.

BOMBAY STEAMS IN DEMAND.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened quiet and prices declined slightly on month-end long liquidation. Later on prices ruled very steady with renewed bull support.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet and prices were mostly unchanged. Long liquidation resulted into a small decline but later on prices rallied on increased support. There was noteable buying by a prominent operator in Kohinoors. Quotations given below for Fazal, Pearl and Crescent are excluding dividends.

BOMBAY STEAMS:

There was firm buying in Bombay Steams. It is said that about 500 shares were bought to-day by well informed brokers. These shares are a good purchase on all declines, as the interest is likely to be satisfactory. It is rumoured that owing to the likely suspension of other steamers, the prospects of this company are expected to be brighter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Shares opened quiet and early declined on long liquidation: Later on prices recovered on better support. B. Burmas closed rather steady. Alcocks were in good demand. Scindia shares ruled very steady. Hydros, Andhras, Powers, Trams and Cements closed quiet but steady

SECURITIES

Government Papers ruled quiet but steady.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m 86/12.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p.c. 91.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/2.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/8.
Imperial (100) 1465.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 366/4.
Union (5) Rs. 3/15

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bandi Portland Cement (10) 41/8.
Central India Mining (10) 25/4.
India Cement 350 (O) 360.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 245.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 770.
Punjab Cement (D) 11/14.
Punjab Cement (D) 13/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 48/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 907/8.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p. c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pashora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1|2 p.c. 712/8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94|8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p. c. 4 p. c. 945
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1025
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 152/8. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 99
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1127/8.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 910.
Tata Power (O) (1000) 581/4.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 232/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (560) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 590

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 1(410.
Apollo (50) 7/8.
Berar Mills (200) 20 16
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25 97|12.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25 970.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 11/8 535.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 485
Century (100) 482/8.
Crescent (100) 205/10.
Colaba Mills 150.
Dawn (150) 80 720
E. D. Sassoon United (10 0. Paid) 1 0|0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120.
Fazulbhoy 931/4 x.o.
Framji Petit (1.000) 500.
Globe (100) 33-12.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 137/8
Indore Malwan (100) 382/8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 270
Janshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinoor (300) nil 298/12.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7010.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) 120.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 148/12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2275.
New Great Mills 525
Pabaney Mills 200 315.
Pearls Mills 200, 613/12 x.d.
173 Simplex 73 201/4.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 542/8.
Simplex (100) 201/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 15.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Barocha Mills (100) 18.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 36.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 320

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106/5.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 106/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Papers Rs. 74/15.
1945/55 Rs. 106/3.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 380.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1261 Rs. 318/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid x.d. 318/12.
Bombay Steam (O) (250) 205.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 41/12.
British Burma Petroleum 5/5.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 22.
Burma Corporation (10) 9/4.
Empire of India Life (5 0|10 1950
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 8 20.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2260
Port Canning (300) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 19/2.
Tata 1st Preference 136
Tata Constructions (30) 58
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 23.
Tata Iron (O) 80/12.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 286/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

	Ready. Red leafy.	Delivery Contract Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine	325		
Bengal Fine	320	+ 8	+ 7/8
Bengal F.G.	308/10		
Sindh/Punjab Fine	320		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	308/10		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	370		
Nagpur Fine	370	+24	+26
Yeotmal Fine	360		
Arvi Fine	357/60	+13	+11
Amraoti Fine	345/50		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345		+ 1
Mulkapur Fine	340		
Khandesh Fine	335	— 4	— 6
Mutnia Fine	.....	— 5	— 10
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	360		
Purna F.G.C.S.	350		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/45		

	March	Ap.-Ma.
Broach F.G.	+14	+11
Broach Fine	.....	
Westerns M.G.	.....	
Westerns H.G.	.....	
Cambodia	450	
Miraj/Sangli	415	Mr./Ap. Ap./Ma.
Compta Good	420	+ 30 + 25
Dholera	.....	
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	

BULLION MARKET.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Ready	21	5	6
Posha	21	5	3
Maha	21	5	6
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96, 97-98-99 ...	21	5	6
National City	21	8	0

SILVER.

Ready	60	8	0
London—Ready	26	13	0
Forward	26	11	0
London/Shanghai.—			
Opening	2	7-1/2	
Closing	2	7-1/2	
New York Cent	58	10	0

	Op	H.	Lo.	Cl.
Posha	60/8	60/8	60/8	60/8
Maha	60/7	60/7	60/7	60/7

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Wheat	3,590	cwts.
Linseed	2,521	,,
Gingellyseeds	8,668	,,
Poppyseed	406	,,
Groundnuts	17,359	,,
Castorseed	4,903	,,
Rice	12,055	,,
Myrabollams	2,866	,,
Cottonseed	40,162	,,
Mowrasseed	6	,,
Gram	562	,,
Joowar	120	,,
Maize	143	,,
Barley	846	,,
Bajree	1,604	,,
Coal	3,997	tons.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mist D A 1|6 3|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 Mist D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 126.
Bank's buying D/st D P 122 1/2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's Selling D D 538

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-1/4.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/4.
London Silver per oz. Ready 26/13.
London Silver per oz. Forward 26/11.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India and China sold. Buyers satisfied. India bought.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.88-5/32
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/4 per cent.
1 to 6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent
Tone of Money Market.—In more demand

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR.

(Lewis & Jones).

Bombay, Dec. 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Business in securities continues negligible and apart from some slight activity in 3-1|2 per cent Paper which has improved a few annas on bear covering to 74|12, there is still nothing of interest to report.

This week's Bank Statement bears testimony to a more active demand for money and a further rise in the Bank Rate shortly is not improbable. Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

To-day's closing prices show an alround drop in quotations in the favourite speculative counters due to some fairly heavy sales by mill operators. Reports from the piecegoods and yarn markets still indicate poor trading conditions but think that some revival may be seen in the new year as crops are marketed.

Investors have bought Ebrahim Pabancys, Gokaks, Sassoon Silks, all of which can be recommended around current levels.

Business for the February settlement opens on the 13th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

In our last market report we suggested the advisability of profit-taking and those who took our advice may now consider rebuying at considerably lower levels. Owing to the near approach of the Holidays business has fallen off a good deal but the new year may see some revival of last week's activity.

Banks:—Imperials have improved to 1465 and 362|8 on good buying enquiry. India Banks are better at 86|8 with Barodas at 96. Centrals are unchanged at 27|6 whilst Easterns are wanted at 84.

Railways:—A small but regular enquiry continues. Central Prov. made 105, Guzerats 94|8, Larkhanas 38|8, Sind Lights 145|8, Saras are offered at 99.

Cements.—The various counters in this group have been effected by the slump in steel shares. Most quotations are down on the week although to-day's closing rates are above the lowest.

Bundis are 41 after 39|3, Karas 248|12, after 230 and Indians 262|8 after 250, Punjabs Ord. are 12 and Pref. 14.

Mines:—Both C.I.M.'s and Shivrajpurs are lower on the week at 25|4 and 49|4 after a small turnover. Burma Corps. have improved to Rs. 3|8 and have declared a final dividend of annas 6 per share tax free.

Shipping:—Shares in this group have suffered with the rest and Steams are now 247|8 having recovered 10 points. Scindias present a buying opportunity at 18|10.

Insurance:—New Indias are now available around 19|12 and may be bought to lockaway. Jupiter quote 9|12 and Vulcan Rs. 8 sellers.

Engineering:—Our old favourite Alcock Ashdown now quoting 376-1|4 has seen wide fluctuations with high point at 425 and lowest 345. Those who followed our advice to take profits around 390 have no regrets. McKenzies are 385 with very few shares on offer.

Bombay Burmas after having reached a new high level of 875 fell to 845 and are now 862|8. The partly paid are called 320 We consider present levels sufficiently high.

Iron and Steel:—Tata Ordinary shares have slumped as rapidly as they have risen and now quote 78|4 after 93. As a result there has been a tendency on the part of brokers to restrict further commitments until the outlook becomes clearer. The position is involved as certain bull brokers have large positions open and exceptionally heavy deliveries of ordinary and deferred shares will be made at the settlement. However, sentiment as against all known factors is still bullish and we should not be surprised to see this speculative counter make one more upward movement at some time or another.

Tata 1st and 2nd Pref. close at 136 and 93 respectively.

Electrics:—Shares in this group show very little change and the tone is steady. We quote:—

Andra Valley Ord. 845; Andra Valley Pref. 1025; Tata Hydro Ord. 112-1|2; Tata Hydro Pref. 1045.

Rubber:—More interest is being taken in rubber shares but London reports a hesitating market. Stocks of rubber show little change on the week at 66,011 tons.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

(V. H. A. GANNY.)

Calcutta, Dec. 17.

JUTES.

The market for the Jute shares for the period under review has remained quite dull with very little business. All round there were more sellers than buyers. Some liveliness was evident on Wednesday and prices were steady to some extent but again the same monotonous state of affairs prevailed and the prices are more or less the same as last week in almost all the cases. The undertone is uncertain at present.

The speculative scrips of Howrah, Clive and National opening at 64, 52 and 36/12 and touching at 65/2, 53 and 37 were again quoted 63/14, 51/12 and 36/8 at the close.

Higher denominations were almost unchanged.

Dividends declared: Delta 45, Caledonian 55, Cheviot 20, Orient 15 and Lothian 16.

COTTONS.

Dunbar after maintaining the price of 245 for a long time have dropped to Rs. 214 suddenly on the rumour of unsatisfactory progress for the current half year. Bengal-Nagpur were a steady feature at 29. A deal in Bowreah is recorded at 364. Kesoram were a quiet market at 3/8.

COALS.

Very little interest was exhibited in this section. The prices are almost unchanged. Bengal though declared a dividend of Rs. 20, share holders are reminded in the report of the uncertainty of maintaining the present divident unless there is a material improvement in the trade conditions and the same were quoted Rs. 455. Standard were in the region of 65.

TEA SHARES.

The easy market for the commodity here as well as in London is greatly responsible for the dullness prevelant in the market for shares. But as the season is almost closed and the crop for the year is less by about 5 million pounds than the total figures of the last year, it is possible that the prices of shares may improve in near future. Bishnauth had no sellers below 43. Hassimara were steady at 45/8.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank F. P. and Conty. were steady round 1452/8 and 356. Central Bank were quoted round 27.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Were a better market this week. Rates though show an improvement, business was limited. 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper has improved to 75 from 74/4. Other issues were a little steadier in sympathy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron were the special features of the market which engaged the attention of the whole market for the greater part of the week causing anxiety and nervousness all round. Indian Iron and Steel opening almost at the closing rate of the last week of Rs. 21, gradually declined to Rs. 19/6 and then suddenly collapsed to Rs. 18 on Thursday. Bengal Iron though at first were maintained at 17/4 followed the suit and similarly collapsed to Rs. 15/4-a rate not witnessed for some months past. The report of the Indian Iron is out and the company has declared an interim dividend of annas 8 per share, which is considered unsatisfactory. However, the report is very satisfactory which discloses a profit of 35 lacs for 6 months as was expected. The real reason for the sudden collapse is to be sought in the heavy unloading pressure, and it is possible that it may be of very big holders, for the reasons best known to them. Otherwise a more reason of imposition of a duty, by Japan-the big consumer of a greater part of the company's output of Pig iron-which is ultimately to be burdensome to the consumer itself and which is not a new factor-rather an old story-is not sounding a valid ground for the collapse Yesterday's confident supporters of the company's future good prospects, to-day bear a contrary opinion. But we are of opinion that there are still brighter days in store for the above concerns. At the time of going to press we hear that they have again recovered to 19/4 and 16/4 respectively. Burn were a steady feature through out the week. From last week's closing of Rs. 400 they advanced rapidly upto 433 but at this juncture, further progress was interrupted by sympathy of a sub-concern and people lost confidence for the time being in the cocern under the same management and the same were quoted 420. The future outlook is quite healthy.

Among other scrips of this section, Calcutta Tram were steady at 15. Bengal Telephone at 14, Indian Cables at 6/4, Bengal Assam Steamship at 362 etc. Champaran sugar and Ryam Sugar were steady at 13 and 11/4.

GLOBE CINEMA.

This week the management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, presents another globe exclusive, an Arabian Nights' Entertainment "Chu Chin Chow" with Betty Blythe of "Queen of Sheba" and "She" fame, who is not only known as the most beautiful woman in America, but as one of the leading dramatic actresses of the silent drama.

The most thrilling entrtainments seen in many a day. More than four thousand people appear in the various scenes, which range from a water hole in the desert to the great square of Bagdad. It is founded on the theme of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, and was evolved into a tale of romance and thrills by Graham Wilcox. It concerns the love of Zahrat, the desert flower, a beautiful slave, and Omar; and the intrigues of Abu Hassan, the robber king, whose fascinating disguises make him a villain as delightful as Robin Hood. This is a film version of the stage production that ran for five years in London, breaking all records in Theatrical history. The picture was made in England, and, if you don't believe the Europeans are making great pictures, you should see this one to be convinced.

Programme also includes 2 reels Monty Banks Comic. And also the Topic of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan's visit to Bombay.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Twenty young goddesses of the sea, riding speed-charm waves on leaping surf boards, crossing the line abreast, bouncing dangerously on waves lashed to a fury by powerful motors, provides a scene which combines novelty and thrills and open with a bang Cecil B. De Mille's latest production for Paramount "Feet of Clay" which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. Light, frothy, humorous continuously entertaining are the opening scenes. Rod La Rocque, Vela Reynolds, Julia Faye, Theodore Kosloff are the featured players. The beach stuff moves fast and combines drama and colour. From this sequence the story proceeds into the serious part of the plot rapidly. This scene forms an excellent prelude to a situation when La Rocque is maimed in a fight with a shark while protecting Miss Reynolds, who has the leading feminine role. The incident provides the starting point for an interesting flock of situations, the central one of which being the necessity of a wife to support her husband. A distinct novelty is also supported by the scene of an aerial bridge to the portals of heaven, on which thousands of souls are passing. They come to an achieving in back of which, are two doors. An elderly angel book in hand directs the soul to Heaven or Hell according to the deeds of the men on the earth. It is an extraordinary drama that will long be remembered for its gorgeous sumptuousness.

THE RESPONSIVIST RESOLUTION

"BEAUTIFULLY VAGUE"

The "Hindu" writes.—

Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar have tabled resolutions on the Statutory Commission in practically identical terms for discussion at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly. They ask that the Assembly should refuse to elect a committee of its members to assist the Simon Commission unless and until an assurance is forthcoming from the Chairman of the Commission that the Committee shall have an authoritative voice in reviewing and supplementing the material and the oral evidence placed before the former and in "effectively shaping its decisions at all important and formative stages." The only difference between the twin apostles of Responsivism in this matter is that whereas nothing short of an undertaking from Sir John Simon himself will content Mr. Kelkar, an assurance from "any other equally authoritative source" will satisfy Mr. Jayakar. By implication neither objects to the principle underlying the Commission and both believe, with evident sincerity, that such of its features as are objectionable from their viewpoint could be easily removed by procedural amendments. These amendments are, as Lord Birkenhead has pointed out, entirely within the competence of the Commission, and Mr. Kelkar has for the nonce shown a more exquisite sense of constitutional propriety than his colleague in looking solely to the Chairman of the Commission to relieve him of the unpleasant necessity of talking boycott. Sir John, while appreciating the large-hearted trustfulness that this readiness to be satisfied with an assurance from him implies, cannot help thinking that, if the invitation is meant seriously, it is rather a tall order. It has been repeatedly affirmed by the highest authorities that the chief object of the "travelling Committee of the Imperial Parliament" should be to form its own judgment and make its own independent recommendations and that the bare idea of a rival report from the Committee of the Central Legislature being placed before Parliament is simply unthinkable. In the circumstances, to ask the Commission to consent to giving the Committee an authoritative voice "in effectively shaping its decisions at all important and formative stages" is, if words have any meaning, to suggest that it should quietly ignore Parliament's intentions and cheerfully agree to act as the mouth-piece of the Indian Committee. Sir John Simon and his colleagues will undoubtedly enjoy the joke. They may indeed so thoroughly enter into the spirit of the thing as to recklessly promise all that Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar ask for and yet rest perfectly easy in their minds; for the resolutions framed by these gentlemen are so beautifully vague, so diplomatically loop-holed that they could safely go on pretending to the end of the chapter that their stipulations had been scrupulously fulfilled, while the Commission could go its own way unperturbed, occupying its leisure with framing flowery compliments to the Indian Committee for Responsivist consumption. It is melancholy to see usually clear thinkrs like Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar trying auto-suggestion in such staggering doses. That absolute equality of opportunity which they demand can never be given by the Commission which is only the creature of the British Government, which has made it plain as a pike-staff that there can be no such equality. Addressing such a request to the Commission is tantamount to recognising it and accepting the assumption behind it, that the Preamble is inviolable for all time. If this is really the position of the two Responsivist leaders, we can only be sorry for them, for the country must emphatically repudiate them and what they stand for.

In the course of a communication to the Associated Press Mr. D. S. Javalkar, the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party, says the Special Conference of the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Party will be held at Nasik at the end of January to consider the matter of either Boycott or co-operation with the Simon Commission.—A.P.

Rugby.—It is announced that the post office are making provision for the transmission of no less than 60,000 radio messages of christmas greetings through the medium of their wireless beam services.—B. O. W.

Mr. Harcourt Butler will open on the 30th instant the Butler Fiological Laboratory, Aligarh University, and the Special Convocation will be held to confer the Doctrine Degree upon Sir Harcourt Butler.

EDUCATION WEEK IN BIKANER

A PIONEER MOVEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Dec. 13.

To co-ordinate the general educational activities of the various institutions in the State and to stimulate a deeper interest in education among the teachers of the various schools, as well as among the public, an Education Week was held at Bikaner from December 8th to 12th with great "eclat." The opening ceremony was performed by Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Vice-President of Council, in requesting whom to perform the opening ceremony the Director of Education after thanking the Home Minister and all concerned for the support and assistance lent by them to the movement, remarked that his kindly consenting to open the Education Week and the presence of so many distinguished guests on the occasion would infuse in those who are connected with education in the State a fresh interest in the sacred vocation to which they had the good fortune to belong. "It is but natural" concluded the Director of Education "that on this occasion our hearts should turn for gratitude to our noble Ruler by whose grace alone it is rendered possible for us to carry the banner of hope and progress on from the Railways and the Canal and the General Administration into the field of education. Even to-day, as we gather here to show our interest in education, His Highness the Maharajah—accompanied by his trusted Prime Minister, whose interest in the cause of education is a source of real gratification and pride to us is also nearing Kashi to deriver his message of Light and Learning to the whole of educated India from the platform of the Benares Hindu University."

In declaring the Education Week open Maharaj Sri Sir Bairun Singhji Bahadur said, "I consider the idea of holding an education week every year as extremely useful. It will give an opportunity to concentrate and co-ordinate the educational activities of the State—and the demonstration lessons, the Teachers' Conference, the Exhibition and such other functions of the Education Week are likely to prove of the utmost benefit to the educational life of the State in general and will no doubt help to widen the outlook of the teachers in the various schools throughout the Raj."

Prominent among the activities of the Education Week were Scout display, sports, debates exhibition of the handiwork of boys and girls, demonstration lessons, teachers' conference, etc. A short and instructive drama of Buddha Deva was also enacted by the students, which was highly appreciated by the gentry. Considerable interest was shown in the various functions of the Education Week by all the high officials of the State, members of the Municipal Board and leading non-officials. The staff of the Education Department felt greatly honoured at the interest which Maharaj Kumar Sri Brijey Singhji Bahadur evinced in the Sports by his presence which greatly enhanced the zeal and enthusiasm of the students.

The Education Week will doubtless prove a useful annual function and will specially stimulate educational life in the district schools by bringing them to rub shoulders with the advanced Schools of the Capital.

SIR J. MAYNARD JOINS LABOUR

ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMISSION

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A distinguished ex-member of the Indian Civil Service is the latest prospective recruit to the ranks of the Labour Party. Sir John Maynard, who retired last year from the Punjab Executive Council, after serving in that province for over forty years, is expected to stand in the next Election as Labour candidate for King's Lynn. This division of Norfolk is at present represented by the Irish Peer Lord Fermoy, who won the seat for the Conservatives in 1924 by a majority of 2,526 over his Liberal opponent in a three-cornered contest. The Labour candidate received 7,280 votes out of total poll of over 28,000.

VIEWS ON COMMISSION.

In view of Sir John Maynard's Indian career, special interest attaches to his attitude towards Indian questions as a coming Labour candidate. In a speech at King's Lynn to-day he made it clear that he agreed wholeheartedly with the support given by the Labour Party to the Government's proposals in connection with the Commission. "I place this question," said Sir John, "outside British Party politics."

PUNJAB EXPERIENCES.

At the same time, as a former member of the Executive, he declared that he was in favour of further progress in Indian Home Rule. He pointed, in this connection, to the encouraging progress that had been made in education since that Department had been entrusted to Indian Ministers. He also dwelt on the harmony that had existed between him and his Indian colleagues during his five years on the Executive Council, and his happy experiences as the Government spokesman in the reformed Legislature.—"Englishman's" Special Cable.

Rugby.—Cold weather of unusual severity prevails throughout British Isles. 19 degrees of frost were registered in London last evening. There have been falls of snow in many districts. The continuance of these conditions is forecast as probably extending over Christmas.—B. O. W.

"FOOLED AND FLOUTED

BRITISH LABOUR "BILKED

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SIMON COMMISSION

LONDON, Dec. 1, (By Mail).

That the resolution of the Parliamentary Labour Party on the question of the Statutory Commission on the eve of the debate on the appointment was based on assurances given by the Labour deputation that waited on Lord Birkenhead and negotiated with his lordship in regard to equality of status for the Indian Committee that his lordship had conceded a good deal and that the subsequent performance of his Lordship in the House of Lords was totally at variance in its tone and attitude from the picture drawn at the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party is referred to by the Sunday Worker.

Writing on the 27th November, it said:

"BILKED."

"Bilked" is the word which now describes the position of the Labour Party, after Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords on the India Commission. Having engaged in private negotiations with Lord Birkenhead, and on the strength of assurances conveyed to them by Messrs. Lamsbury, Snowden, and Macdonald, the Parliamentary Labour Party Executive unanimously adopted the resolution which was published on Friday.

LABOUR FOOLED AND FLOUTED.

This resolution demands two Commissions, an Indian and a British and says the reports of both Commissions should be presented to Parliament. The meeting of the Parliamentary Party adopted the resolution with only nine dissentients—who were punished by not being allowed to take part in Friday's debate.

All this was done, in the happy confidence that Lord Birkenhead had already given such assurances that the leaders of the Party would later be able to claim that they had succeeded in impressing their will on the Government. Then Lord Birkenhead speaks in the House of Lord and consternation! He has fooled them! He says roundly that the Government will take no step which would lead to the risk that that they should have two reports proceeding from two Commissions.

He speaks only of the possibility of an Indian Committee, which would give evidence before the Commission, but would not be its equal.

RETREAT FROM BLACKPOOL.

Thus, the Labour leaders retreated from Blackpool, with its affirmation of the right of the Indian people to full self-government and self-determination to acceptance of the Government's Commission with the proviso that there should be an equal Indian Commission. Being fooled and flouted, will they now withdraw their two members from the Commission? Or would that imperil the prospect of a job on the Commission,—which prospect is enjoyed by Mr. Macdonald's son.—Free Press.

The Additional District Judge of Aligarh has dismissed the suit for damages instituted by Mr. Banarsidas, Sub-Judge, against Mr. Shiam Beharial, Civil Surgeon, the plaintiff, paying the costs of the defendant.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 2,18,68,000	,, 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

To Curtail Doctors' Heavy Bills

during present depression
It is advisable and safe to use
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freely on all fevers. It is a magic on fevers, A rupee worth spending to drive away Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar and other such poisonous fevers. Certified by I.M.S. Doctors. It does not at all affect the heart; *Known throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and Africa* for nearly half a century.

Won Gold and Silver Medals in various Indian Exhibitions. It is something like a current coin. Even Marwarees advance monies on them. A great boon **not only to poor and middle class people,** but is highly essential to be kept in the *Journies, Travels and Voyages.*

Batliwalla's "Bal-Amrit" or "Tonic Syrup"

Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweats and creates a wonderful feeling of well being, It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 2-40 p.m. (S.T.)

Grand Concert in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. in aid of the Queen Mary High School Jubilee Fund.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mantua" at Aden.

GITA PRAVACHAN.

Gitalankar Godashe Shastri will deliver Pravachan at Sadhakashram, near King's Way Police Station, Matunga, to-day Tuesday, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received two different kinds of wall calendars for 1928 from Messrs. Lajpat Rai and Sons, Publishers and Booksellers of Lahore.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC TO BASRAH RESUMED.

Pilgrim and "coolie" traffic to Basrah, which was recently suspended owing to cholera, has now been allowed to resume.

NARHARI SHASTRI'S LECTURE.

Narhari Shastriji will give fame on Geeta to-day (Tuesday) near King's Way Police Station, Matunga, G.I.P., at Bramin Wada at Mr. Tembe's Bungalow, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

MUSLIMS' WELCOME TO LORD HEADLEY.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Ishat-e-Islam a public welcome will be given to Haji Lord Headley at Jumma Masjid, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A trip to Kurla has been arranged to visi tthe Match Factory there and those members of the Muslim Students' Union desire to join the party are requested to communicate with Mr. B. T. Barodawalla, 5a, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill on or before the 22nd instant as only a limited number will be admitted in the party.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the members and their friends will be held in the Board Room of the Prince of Wales Museum, Esplanade Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, will preside. Mr. Braz A. Fernandes will read his paper on "Sopara: The Ancient Port of the Konkan."

POONA C. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.

The 19th annual social gathering and the prize distribution ceremony of the Camp Education Society's High School, Poona, will come off on Wednesday (21st inst.) at 4-30 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Excise, Government of Bombay, will preside and give away the prizes.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of November 1927 was 1729 of which 853 were women, and 896 children, 511 being boys and 385 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 69.

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for November last of the above Co. is as under:—

Electric Supply. earnings for November 1927 Rs 7,51,902, Total earnings upto the end of November 1927 Rs. 79,22,590.

Traction (Trams and Buses): earnings for November 1927 Rs. 5,77,839; Total earnings upto the end of November 1927 Rs. 61,64,127.

Increase over same period last year Rs. 9,97,883.

T. E. KACHWALLA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Messrs. Abdui Hussein Tyebally and Ebrahim Tyebaily Kachwalla, sons of the late Tyebally Ebrahimji Kachwalla have opened a free dispensary under the name of their father Tyebaily Ebrahimji Kachwalla, at Doctor Street, Bombay, for the use of Daudi Borah community. The opening ceremony of the said dispensary was performed by Ashgarbhai Shabeb Noorudin on Saturday night in the presence of several leading citizens of Bombay.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The receipt of the following contributions towards the above School is acknowledged:—

Amount previousy acknowledged Rs. 5,34,123-0-4 Mr. Framroze H. Boyce Rs. 51; Mr. R. S. Master Rs. 51; Bai Willaibai Sodhay Ranmal, in memory of her late husband Seth Sodhay Ranmal Rs. 25; A gentleman Rs. 25; Mr. E. C. Boyer Rs. 20; The Hon. Secretaries, the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, being the amount of the 23rd annual interest on Rs. 300 donated by he Nawab Saheb of Jaora for 1927-28 Rs. 9; Mrs. K. P. Guzder Rs. 7; Sums of and under Rs. five Rs. 25; Total Rs. 5,34,336-0-4.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution are acknowledged:—

Amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 39,04,929; Anonymous, through Messrs. The Lloyds Bank, Ltd., (for the Endowment Fund) Rs. 303; Mr. H. P. P., for current expenses for the year 1926 Rs. 120; Anonymous (for the Endowment Fund) Rs. 100; Dr. F. R. Farekh Rs. 80; Bai Shirinbai Kaikhushroo Unwalla, in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of her late daughter, Bai Aloo Pirojshaw Diventry, on Roj Boman, Maha Ardebehest, 1297 Yezdezardi Rs. 50; Mr. C. Dorabji Panday, for current expenses from July to Sept. 1927 Rs. 45; Mr. Dhanjibhoy B. Patell, for current expenses from January to December 1927 Rs. 36; Mr. D. D. Katrak, for current expenses from April to September 1927 Rs. 30; Mr. Peshotan Cawasjee for current expenses from June to August 1927 Rs. 15; Sums under Rs. 10 Rs. 40; Total Rs. 39,05,748.

OUR MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Representing the case of the stallholders of the Municipal Markets of Bombay Mr. S. Natesan, the Assistant Secretary of the Men's Union complains the gross injustice allowed to be perpetrated under the very nose of the Municipal and Police authorities by allowing petty vendors to accumulate all round the markets everywhere in the town. The stall-holders are given the protection of law viz: that the vendors should be away 200 yards from the outside walls of the markets but Mr. Natesan says that this order is not enforced due to Municipal and Police apathy than by its operativeness.

One another complaint Mr. Natesan puts forth is that in every market there are vacant stalls. They have been lying vacant from a long time past. The auction system sets aside the original purpose of the building of the markets and brings in a commercial relation. The licenses ought to be on fixed rentals as in Madras Corporation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Genoa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th January.

S.S. "Moji Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th instant and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 22nd instant at 6 a.m.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer s.s. "Ranpura" with the mails ex "Malwa" from London of 8th instant left Aden at 11 p.m. on the 18th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd inst.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of 15th instant left Marseilles at 8-30 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 17th December and is due to arrive here on the 14th January via usual ports.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th December and is due to arrive here on the 12th January via usual ports.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Ishikari Maru" left Singapire for Bombay on the 16th December and is due to arrive here on the 29th December via Colombo.

UNVEILING THE PRINCE OF WALES' STATUE

Public attention is invited to the police arrangements regarding the closing of certain roads to all vehicular traffic for a particular period when H. E. the Governor unveils the statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales near the Cooperage.

LATEST NEWS

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

An emergent meeting of the Council of the Punjab Muslim League was held this evening at the residence of Sir Mahomed Shafi when the question of holding the League Anniversary was again considered. A reply to a telegram from the Aga Khan was sent to His Highness that Delhi or Aligarh was acceptable to the Punjab Muslim League members, if Lahore was not considered suitable. The further course of action of the Punjab League will depend upon the reply to this telegram.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19

Of the four condemned in the Kakori Conspiracy Case Rajendra Nath Lahiri had been executed on 17th December. The three others namely Ashfaquallah who was in Fyzabad Jail. Rampershad in Gorakpur jail and Roushan Singh in Nainital jail were hanged early this morning. Rampershad's body was taken in procession through the main streets of Gorakpur before being cremated.—A. P.

PROSECUTION THEORY CHANGED?

STORY OF "SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS."

MR. NARIMAN ON MILD STEEL BARS TRANSACTION.

Mr. Nariman proceeded with his defence address when the Back Bay Libel case was taken up again by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Presidency Magistrate of Third Court on Monday.

Confining himself to the main point of issue in the case, namely, the mild steel bars incident, Mr. Nariman went on to discuss the different positions taken up by the prosecution at different stages of the case. Ever since 1924 a strong controversy about the M.S. bars had been raging between him and the Government. This was practically from the beginning when he entered the Council. Two different positions were taken by the Government and Mr. Nariman.

The Government shifted all the blame for ordering the surplus bars on the Supervisor.

"TO EXONERATE OFFICIALS."

Mr. Nariman said that the Back Bay Enquiry Commitee gave such wide publicity to the development affairs that the Department thought that something should be done to exonerate it from blame. In view of the startling disclosures made there were only two courses open to the officers. One was to face a departmental enquiry and the other was to obtain sanction for the prosecution of Mr. Nariman. The Back Bay Committee was applied to but it did not commit itself to launching a prosecution. Ultimately the sanction was obtained from the Government.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that the prosecution case rested on his declaration that the mistake was not a 'bona fide' one and that it was made with a view that certain manufacturers might make profit. He had also stated that there were ugly rumours afloat that the higher staff of officers were receiving commissions.

Mr. Nariman then went on to prove that the mistake was not a trifling one as by the prosecution but that it was deliberate and intentional.

"NO MYSTERY AT ALL."

He expressed surprise at the remark by the prosecution counsel that it was still a mystery as to who actually made the mistake in the indent. The mystery, Mr. Nariman thought, was of recent creation to get out of the plight in which the prosecution found themselves. It was indeed regrettable that Mr. Harvey "the boss of the whole show", should have come and told the Court that he did not know what size of bars were required for piles and that the mistake in the indent was a trifling one. Mr. Nariman declared that the statement was neither straightforward nor honest.

THE THEORY OF SLIP

Regarding the theory of the slip prepared by Mr. Hamid and handed over to the Supervisor Mr. Nariman said that evidence did not support it. The slip itself had not been produced and Hamid denied having prepared any such slip. The theory of omission therefore was indefensible.

The prosecution now offered an explanation that Mr. Harvey wrongly thought there was an ommission and made the order.

Mr. Nariman next drew the Court's attention to the delay in cancelling the order when it was discovered that wrong size bars were arriving. The order with Salebhoy Tyebji was said to have been cancelled by a phone message. That Mr. Nariman submitted was not true. Again the cable to England was sent a few days after the date the delivery began.

Mr. Nariman's submission to the Court was that there was no ommission at all.

The order for 80,000 bars was deliberately sent and the theory of ommission was raised when the questions were put in the Council which showed that the matter about wrong size bar had leaked out. The questions could not be avoided and when an answer was necessary the theory of ommission was advanced.

That theory appeared to have slightly damaged in view of Mr. Hamid's evidence. Mr. Hamid appeared to have written to Mr. Harvey that the defence had access to the drawings and plans which would weaken the theory of omission.

Mr. Velinker: What are you referring to?

Mr. Nariman: I am referring to something which would be the death warrant of the prosecution.

CHANGED PROSECUTION THEORY?

Mr. Nariman then referred to the change of theory on the part of the prosecution at a stage when the case had long begun. He said that the prosecution realised that their original theory, namely that 7/8" bars were wrongly ordered, could no longer sustain, on account of the drawings and plans which had come in his possession. They therefore substituted the new theory that 7/8" bars were required and correctly ordered.

Mr. Nariman said the evidence given by Hamid did not support the altered theory.

Referring to a letter written by Guzdar to Hamid to the effect that he (Guzdar) found that 5/8 in. bars were unsuitable and asking for permission to use 7/8 in. bars—which document had been put forward by the prosecution to support the new theory—Mr. Nariman said this letter was written after the arrival of the indented 7/8 in. bars and only sought to make use of the bars.

WANTED THE PLAN FOR PILES.

From the above Mr. Nariman said these documents were submitted simply as a blind and as a sort of an excuse to show that there was some justification to change the prosecution theory. The only document which would throw light on the subject as to whether 5/8 in. or 7/8 in. bars were used for piles at that time was the plan for piles. "Why has this document been suppressed by the prosecution?" asked Mr. Nariman. The few plans which had been obtained, Mr. Nariman said, were only produced by the prosecution after he himself had produced copies signed by the complainant himself. So also the pile manufacturing file was not produced by the prosecution, and that was an important and relevent document.

Mr. Nariman continuing said that the charges were framed against him on the basis of the first theory, which theory on the admission of the prosecution itself, had failed.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

MISS BHIKHAIJI PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT

LISTS OF DONATIONS, CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES

At the Concert organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote and held on Sunday last at the Town Hall, the following certificates and prizes were distributed to pupils:—

CERTIFICATES.

(1) Miss Piroja N. Modi, (2) Miss Piroja M. Kohiyar, (3) Miss Banoo S. Khambatta, (4) Miss Daulat K. Mistry (Theory Examination Honours), (5) Miss Dina E. Billimoria (Honours for Theory Examination).

PRIZES.

Prizes presented by Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd., are as under:—

(1) Miss Perin D. Romer, (2) Mrs. J. S. Pereira, (3) Miss Jerbanoo K. Panday, (4) Miss Hilla E. Mistry, (5) Miss Mehra H. Chowna, (6) Miss Jaiji J. Cama.

DONATIONS.

Donations for the Concert Hall Fund announced at the Concert are as under:—

(1) Sir Hormasji Cawasji Dinshaw, Kt., Rs. 500; (2) Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Zaveri, Rs. 25; (3) Mr. and Mrs. Navroji S. Bengali, Rs. 20; (4) Mr. Dadiba Bhicaji of Aden, Rs. 15; (5) Mrs. Ratonji B. Parukh, Rs. 15; (6) Mrs. Dinshaw Nasikvala, Rs. 25; (7) Mr. and Mrs. Framroze D. Nasikvala, Rs. 25; (8) Mr. and Mrs. Darashaw M. Oomrigur, Rs. 11; (9) Mrs. J. Manekshaw, Rs. 10; (10) From a pupil, Rs. 10; (11) Mrs. Jerbai Behramji Bharucha, Rs. 25; (12) Mr. and Mrs. Sohrabji Khambatta, Rs. 25.

Donations for the expenses of the Concert are as under:

(1) From a past pupil, Rs. 200; (2) Miss Jerbai Burjorji Bharucha, Rs. 25; (3) Miss Dinshaw D. Romer, Rs. 25; (4) Miss Jaiji Jamshedji Cama, Rs. 25; (5) From a pupil, Rs. 20; (6) From a past pupil, Rs. 15.

RESOLUTIONS FOR MADRAS CONGRESS

B. P. C. COMMITTEE'S DECISION

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Congress House on Monday evening, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. It was resolved to forward a number of resolutions suggested by the members to the General Secretary of the A. I.C.C. for the consideration of the Subjects Committee and the sessions of the Madras Congress. In order that the resolutions may reach the General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. in time the resolutions were not discussed at the meeting but were simply forwarded the B. P. C. C. not committing itself on the resolutions.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES

DRIVER'S RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

Two fatal accidents occurred in Bombay on Sunday which were enquired into by the Coroner on Monday morning. In the first case an excursion paty of six Mahomedans was coming from Mahim Fare in the early hours of Sunday morning in a taxi-car. When the car came near Kala Chowki it knocked down Matadin Kallu, a milkman, who was going to deliver milk to his customers with the milk vessel on his head. The impact was so great that not only Matadin was knocked down and his milk spilled all over the road and the taxi car but also one of the passengers named Shaikh Umar Shaikh Bhikhan was also thrown off his seat from the taxi-car on to the road. The taxi driver, however, left both the unfortunate men to their fate and quietly drove off. The police, removed both the injured men to the K. E. M. Hospital where Matadin died soon after admission. Shaikh Umar, however, gave information to the police in regard to the whereabouts of the taxi-driver and Abdul Sakur, the driver, was subsequently arrested and placed before the Coroner. The wind screen of the car was also smashed and the taxi-car was smeared by the milk. The jury returned a verdict of rash and negligent driving against Abdul Sakur, the suspect.

ANOTHER FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

On Sunday at about 8 p.m. Ramji Hari, a Hindu, was going along Worli Road with a bottle of soda water in his hand when he was run by a motor-car No. 3463 belonging to Mr. T. F. Boss. He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he died subsequently.

COLABA TRAGEDY

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST SUSPECT

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Papabai and her mother Minakasibai who were done to death by Kanikam Chinnappa, a Madrasi, on the night of the 6th instant, in a motor garage at Colaba.

Papabai was in the keeping of the suspect whom she jilted recently. This enraged the suspect and when Papabai came with her mother, both of them were stabbed and killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

VICEROY FEELS BETTER

TO LEAVE FOR DELHI TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy is better this morning, and it has been decided that Their Excellencies will leave Bombay tomorrow evening for Delhi. The departure will be private.

Lord Irwin has felt very keenly the disappointment at having to cancel all his engagements in Bombay and Calcutta and his inability to meet the King of Afghanistan. He is now looking forward with eagerness to being able to visit Calcutta on January 1st, and to carry out the programme already prepared for him.—A.P.

JOINT MUNICIPALITY FOR SANTA CRUZ AND ANDHERI

SCHEME ABANDONED FOR THE PRESENT

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Government of Bombay after taking into consideration the various objections raised against the proposal—announced in a Press Note on October 6, 1926—to constitute a joint municipality for Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri and Versoa, have abandoned the scheme for the present.

The question of inclusion of Kurla within the limits of the Bombay Municipality has also been dropped. The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, has been refuested to submit definite proposals for the amendment of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, in order to give a more liberal constitution and increased powers to the Notified Area Committees in the Suburban Division."

LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE

THIRD SESSION AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The third session of the All-India Local Bodies Conference will be held at "Congress Nagar" in Christmas week. The Conference will be opened by Dr. Subbarayan, Minister in charge of Local self-government. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. Swami Venkatachellam Chetty the leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Council. Fee for membership is Rs. 5/- subjects relating to local bodies like sanitation, public health education, utility works and co-operation will be dealt within the Conference.—Free Press.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Mr. Bhaskerrao Vithaldas Mehta, Advocate, Chief Justice Bhavnagar, is seeking re-election as Fellow of the University from the Graduates' Constituency.

NEED FOR RE-THINKING.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS.

EVOLUTION DOCTRINE ANALYSED

The third session of the Indian Philosophical Congress opened on Monday at the Convocation Hall of the University, Bombay, Prof. S. Radhakrishnan presiding.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gaikad of Baroda who was to have opened this year's session could not return from Europe owing to reasons of ill-health. However, His Highness had sent his inaugural address which was read to the members of the Congress by the Dewan of the Baroda State, Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachariar.

UNIVERSITY'S IDEAL.

At the outset, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcome the delegates who attended the Congress. In the course of his brief welcome address Sir Chimanlal emphasised that the aim of every University should be to bring together the best in the East and the West and produce knowledge which would conduce to future progress of humanity. Sir Chimanlal expressed disappointment of the members at the fact that His Highness could not be able to return to India in time to open the Congress owing to his indisposition. He wished that His Highness should speedily be restored to health.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachariar then read out to the audience important extracts from the inaugural address of His Highness, the Maharaja of Baroda.

PRESIDENT'S THOUGHT-PROVOKING SPEECH.

Prof. Radhakrishnan then delivered his presidential address which inspite of its being ex-tempore was bright in its conception, powerful in its delivery and thought-provoking in its effect. Discussing the purpose of philosophy, Prof. Radhakrishnan argued that the future of humanity depending more upon those who lived on ideals. It was soul which gathered body for itself. Speaking about India's contribution towards the solution of philosophical problems, Prof. Radhakrishnan said that India had paid very great attention in the past towards the progress of philosophical thoughts. But past glory did not confirm the present distinction. In modern times, India had contributed very little towards the progress of philosophical study. If the philosophical ideas of India were not to remain enshrined corpses, what was necessary was the rethinking of the philosophical problems.

Prof. Radhakrishnan devoted a considerable part of his address to the discussion of the problem of evolution and its implications on philosophy—the problem which has assumed the greatest importance in these days. He thoroughly analysed the scientific doctrine of evolution and tried to point out that it was not a completely satisfactory account of the Universe.

Extracts from the Presidential address will be published to-morrow.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	December 19.
Previous Closing Rate	18.88
To-day's Opening Rate	18.73
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	19.22
Difference	+.34

LIVERPOOL.

	December 19.
Previous Closing Rate	10.23
To-day's Opening Rate	10.26
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.23
Difference	Unchanged.
Broach Expectation	378

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	December 19.
Silver Ready	26 11 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 9 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—India sold.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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Selling Branch :
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BOMBAY, 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1927.

MUSLIMS' DUTY.

A careful perusal of Mr. Jinnah's statement about the Muslim League venue will convince any dispassionate reader that a handful of the Punjab Muslims seem determined to coerce the entire community into acquiescing in their views by threatening trouble as the alternative to such acquiescence. We cannot otherwise interpret the simultaneous manifesto of Sir Mohammad Iqbal and the telegram of Sir Mahomed Shafi to Muslim leaders. The manifesto, it is significant to note, is issued jointly by a Minister, Malik Ferozekhan Noon, and Sir Mahomed Iqbal. It questions the legality of the decisions of the last Delhi meeting of the League Council on the most flimsy grounds. The constitution of the League clearly gives the right to the General Secretary of the League to call an emergent meeting of the Council, which right the signatories to the manifesto cannot and "do not" question. Whether or not it was expedient on the Secretary's part to call the Delhi meeting—Mr. Jinnah's statement makes it plain that it was not only expedient but even inevitable—is a question which does not in the least affect the legality of the Council's last decision. That question could be best considered by the Council itself. The Council did consider it and decided it in favour of the Secretary. And there the matter ought to have ended. The signatories are entitled to argue that "if the decision of November 20 was not final, it is obvious that no finality can attach to the decision of December 11." Thus far they are right. But when they go on to say that, because the latter decision is not final in the strictest sense of the term, the earlier decision stands, we are bound to reply that the view is untenable from any point of view. The earlier decision is superseded by the latter, which stands till it is lawfully revised. For the "vast majority of the Punjab and the United Provinces councillors" to say that "they are not prepared to accept the decision of December 11" is neither justice nor courtesy to other provinces and the League. It is sheer defiance, undemocratic and un-Islamic. For the whole community to submit to such defiance of a few is neither dignified nor calculated to promote lasting peace. To the gratuitous assumption of the signatories that Calcutta is preferred as the venue only because it gives a better chance for the Delhi proposals about joint electorates being "inflicted" on the Muslims Mr. Jinnah gives the convincing reply that the final decision on any question will be by provinces and that the Delhi proposals were signed by Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and several other Punjab leaders.

Sir Mahomed Shafi knows law and procedure better. He does not join the signatories of the manifesto nor does his appeal question the legality of the Delhi decision. But he says that owing to the decision "there is great danger of the community being split into two camps," "a situation absolutely fatal to Muslim interests." This can only mean that if the decision of All-India Muslim League goes against him and his followers, he or they or both will not gracefully accept the verdict but will create "a situation absolutely fatal to Muslim interests." We do not expect that from Sir Mahomed Shafi or his followers. Minorities will always exist in every institution or country. They may and sometimes must exercise peacefully the right of following the dictates of their conscience on momentous questions of principle, a right or a duty of which even a Government cannot deprive a person. But minorities should not seek to create a situation fatal to the interests of themselves or the majorities. If they do, any talk of solicitude for general interests comes with bad grace from them. The specific suggestion of Sir Mahomed Shafi is that the League session should be postponed indefinitely to "a later date." It is an astute suggestion which the bureaucracy, for instance, will heartily welcome. But no satisfactory reason is given for the procrastination except the threat from the Punjab. Is it not, besides, significant that Sir Mahomed never thought of the need for more time till the venue of the League was shifted from Lahore? And even now Sir Mahommed Iqbal and Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Minister, advance an alternative suggestion of having the session at Lahore in Christmas Week. So it comes to this that if the League is to be held at Lahore, neither Sir Mahomed Shafi nor his followers need postponement. They feel the need of it only if the venue is any place other than Lahore. Even a central place like Agra, as suggested by His Highness the Aga Khan, was not acceptable to them. Why this fascination for Lahore? Let Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Minister, answer.

The Punjab has landed the Muslims into enough difficulties in the past. Providence has sent a precious opportunity to extricate them from those difficulties and promote peace among themselves and in the country. It will be suicidal to let even this opportunity pass through procrastination or fear of idle threats. All nationalist Muslim leaders should bestir themselves and make the best of the opportunity. We are glad to learn that the Punjab Khilafat Committee has appointed a strong Boycott Propaganda Committee with Dr. Mohammad Alam M.L.C. as President. The result of timely propaganda is already seen in the fact that the Amritsar District Khilafat Conference held under the Presidentship of Chaudri Afzalhaq, M.L.C. has resolved to boycott the Commission. In our own city Mr. Jinnah has set an excellent example by carrying on ceaseless propaganda in complete co-operation with leaders of other parties. His speech at the Congress meeting on Saturday was a clarion call to all communities and all parties to rally together and make common cause with the Congress. What he said nearly three years ago at the All-Parties Conference at Delhi in January, 1925, that "without Hindu-Muslim unity there could be no political unity and there could be no Swaraj without United Congress," is as true to-day as ever. The whole country will rejoice that Mr. Jinnah has once again appeared on a Congress platform after years of separation which benefited neither him nor the Congress but only the bureaucracy. Thanks to a common calamity, all realise now the truth of his remark that "the members of a family had to unite when the common enemy was at the door." We trust with the assistance of his colleagues like Dr. Ansari and others he will persevere in his task of securing a united front against the common enemy and will maintain that front at least till the common enemy is routed. We also trust the Muslims will follow his wise lead.

A NEW SMRITI.

We published yesterday a remarkable letter by Mr. S. D. Nadkarni wherein he suggests the desirability of formulating a new Smriti for the Hindus of enlightened outlook. More fully stated, the proposal is that all the recognised ideas of Hindu social reform should be collated, and rendered into Sanskrit verses and that the new Smriti thus compiled should be promulgated together with its vernacular version among the Hindus under the authority of as many Hindu leaders of thought as possible. Mr. Nadkarni hopes that this Smriti will be a kind of a New Testament of Hinduism by which all those Hindus of more or less reformed views may claim to adjust and regulate their social polity. The formulation of a new Smriti is by no means a formidable task; but its special need is not quite obvious. At any rate, there are better ways of effecting the purpose aimed at. Besides, whom will the new Smriti benefit? The reformers themselves do not much need it because they are content with the uncodified dictates of reason and because the rigidity of a new text will not suit the present fast-changing views and customs. The orthodox will naturally scorn the new Smriti. A better way of serving the purpose Mr. Nadkarni has in view, is to edit the old Smritis. We have reason to believe that almost all items of social reform that are now becoming popular, can be supported with texts from one or more of the old Smritis and even from the Vedic texts. Books like the "Satyartha-Prakash" of Swami Dayananda Saraswati, have already done this editing work to a large extent in a most thorough-going fashion. Further attempts may, indeed, be made in the same direction. These attempts will be like delving into the ancient mine of Hindu thought and usage, sift the gems of thought from the dross and present them to the Hindus and, indeed, to the world. We understand that Lala Lajpat Rai has already undertaken an attempt of this kind. Such an edition of the old Smritis will appeal to a large section of both the reformers and the orthodox and will be excellent for propaganda.

PERTINENT QUESTION.

Major Graham Pole was the bearer of a message from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. "I have no wish to dictate or to advise Indians against their wishes," the Labour ex-Premier says. He should have realised by now the depth of the resentment Indians feel in regard to the national affront of an All-White Commission. Mr. Munshi asked a very pertinent question to officialdom at Saturday's meeting in Congress House. "Are the Committees going to be elected by the votes of elected and accredited representatives of the people or by the votes of paid servants of the Civil Service or the votes of nominated members?" he inquired. Mr. Lansbury says the officials will not and should not vote. Here is a definite challenge to Lord Birkenhead. If he wants to know the real feeling of the country let him direct the Government to withhold the votes of the official and ie-hukum bloc. We shall see then how the Committees get elected. But for the present at least Lord Birkenhead has the satisfaction of finding that he has successfully "bilked" British Labour. Mr. MacDonald declared, on noticing a cable from India stating that "all classes in India are aghast at the Labour Party's betrayal," that this was "sheer rubbish." The non-chalance of the criticism has a decidedly Tory twang about it.

SELF-RESPECTING ATTITUDE.

Pundit Motilal's experience of the hostile atmosphere in which Indian students in England find themselves at present has led him to make a frank declaration of his views regarding the duty of his young countrymen to adopt a self-respecting attitude in this matter. He finds that in England they are "socially ostracised" and that they are made to find that "they are members of an inferior race and a subject country." Opportunities for technical education are very limited for them in Great Britain, yet he notices an increasing number of Indians rushing there for study. His analysis of this growing desire to subject themselves to the humiliation of studying in a country where they are not wanted is unpleasant but essentially true. "Job-hunting and slave mentality," he says, explain the phenomenon. He advises Indian students to seek education in France, Italy and Germany. The German Universities have always welcomed Indian students cordially. The study of German may be frowned upon as something almost "seditious" by University authorities in India, but, whatever the impediments in their way Indians wishing to study abroad should do well to listen to Panditji's advice.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

ROUSING CRY FOR UNITY

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI).

I.

Thanks to the foolishness and bungling of the Tory Government, the political situation in India shows remarkable signs of revival. It has roused a cry for unity, for such concerted action as will tell. It is natural that different persons should make different proposals for handling it and for utilising it to the best advantage. It is a matter for sincere joy that the Government in England has made no change in its scheme of the Commission. On the other hand, the speeches made on the occasion by all parties have very much clarified the situation. The speeches made by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords and the Under-Secretary in the House of Commons contain nothing that should have come as a surprise to any one well versed in British political history. Nor has the speech made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald surprised me. They are all brilliant men, masters of their language, extremely clever tacticians, astute diplomats, "statesmen" to the core of their hearts and wonderful opportunists. Birkenhead and Ramsay MacDonald are amongst the cleverest Englishmen of their time. Ramsay MacDonald is not a favourite in the Labour Party. They know that he is only a Socialist of a sort. He plays his game very cleverly but he deceives no one. If it were possible for them to have another chief who would command respect in the country and in Europe, they would at once displace him. But he is the only man in their ranks who is fit to be the head of a Government. The English are conservative by nature and tradition. They only change when the change becomes inevitable. They are still of the bourgeois temperament. They have a traditional respect for men who are good speakers and good writers. Oratory, though its nature and kind have changed, still holds its sway in Great Britain.

CAMOUFLAGE OF SOCIALISM.

The Great War proved, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the Socialism of Europe was not even skin-deep. That the Socialists of Europe, with a few exceptions, were not only Nationalists but that, in their heart of hearts, they worshipped power over other peoples; that they were not opposed to the exploitation of the weaker people and that in their actual tendencies, they were both Imperialists and bourgeois. Before the War, Germany was the greatest Socialist State. The Emperor had the clear-sightedness to see that for the safety of his rule he must compromise with Socialism. A born despot, a thorough Imperialist both by nature and choice, a hereditary monarch, a believer in aristocracy and a hater of common things, he yet thought that the path of wisdom and safety lay in humouring Socialism and in sharing power and profits with the people. He therefore let his Parliament and Government socialise the State as much as it was possible and safe to do. His was a Socialist Militarism. He believed in Militarism. Imperialism was the breath of his life. He was a real live Emperor. He wielded the greatest power that the head of an enlightened and Parliament-ruled nation could possibly possess. His power as Emperor was much greater than that of the King of England, or the head of any other State in the world except perhaps the Tzar of Russia. Yet he was shrewd enough to play with Socialism. In the beginning of 1914 there was no other State in the world which had accepted and adopted so many Socialistic schemes as were actually in operation in Germany. Germany had perhaps the largest number of Socialists in her population. That accounts for the Socialist Revolution that expelled the Kaiser, abolished the monarchy, and established the Republic. Republican Germany is as much Imperialist to-day as Great Britain or France, and so is the United States. In all these coun-

(Continued on page 11.)

UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG

"DISSENTERS WILL WORSHIP IN THEIR OWN CHAPELS" SAYS SIR SIVASWAMY IYER.

There is a universal desire in the country that all political parties should present a united front to the Government who have affronted the country by the appointment of the Simon Commission. With a view to focuss public opinion on this all-important question of the mobilisation of all parties under the Congress Flag, a questionnaire has been addressed by the "Bombay Chronicle" to prominent persons of all political parties. We publish below the replies of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer and Mr. Syed Murtaza M.L.A.—

Questions.	Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer's Replies.	Mr. Syed Murtaza's Replies.
1. What, if any, are the minimum changes in the Constitution and the present Council policy of the Congress which you think necessary to enable you or those who are not now members of the Congress to join the Congress?	The Congress must abandon the policy of non-co-operation and adopt the views of the Liberal Federation.	I am already a member of the Congress and one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Madras Reception Committee of the forthcoming sessions of the Congress.
2. In view of the fact that the Congress is or should be thoroughly National, i.e., inclusive of all parties in the country and that its general policy must necessarily vary with time and circumstances, are you agreeable to the suggestion that minority parties should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views, but be at the same time free on grounds of conscientious objections, to propagate theirs views and act up to them when they think essential to do so?	No. The dissenters will worship in their own Chapels. Nothing is gained by a show of union.	Yes.
3. What other constructive suggestions would you offer further to prove the representative character of the Congress?	Nil.	A pact on the lines of the proposed Bengal pact is a desideratum which will mend matters a good deal and improve the representative character of the Congress.
4. What action, in addition to vigorous local protests and the formation of the national demand, do you suggest for making the boycott of the Commission effective?	The Legislatures should not elect any committees to co-operate with the Commission. The Mahomedans and Non-Brahmins must also boycott the Commission.	Influential Provincial Committees should be formed for doing propaganda in each important centre with the co-operation of the local people. Congress and Khilafat workers should be called upon to bring the masses under the Congress Flag.

Notes of the Day.

Test of Sincerity.

Germany is most sincerely anxious to reform her financial system and to help in straightforward uncomplaining manner in the carrying out of the Dawes Plan. Not only that, but she has readily given a proof of her sincerity in regard to progressive reduction of armaments. Mr. Parker Gilbert, the Agent General for Reparations, in his third Dawes Annuity Report pays Germany a signal tribute of admiration for having "loyally, punctually and fully" paid up her dues under the Dawes Plan. As regards disarmament, the German Reichsrat has by its decision indicated how strong is the feeling in the country for showing to the whole world that German disarmament should be effected in deed and not only in words. The proposal of a Prussian delegation that a new battleship should be constructed at a cost of nine million marks has been vetoed by the Reichsrat in discussing the budget estimates. As this body is the expert Committee of the Reichstag, it is not likely that the proposal will be renewed in the German Parliament, the chances of its acceptance against the advice of the Reichsrat being very slender. This German move for securing real reduction in armaments is in refreshing contrast with the empty 'peace talks' of France, America and Britain.

Shopkeepers In Distress.

What is behind the new attitude of the Tories in regard to possibilities of a rapproachment with Russia? It is the fact that the Capitalist bosses of the Conservative Party look with grave concern upon the entry into England of larger quantities of Soviet oil for sale at prices even cheaper than those offered by the Trusts under the careful supervision of Sir Henry Deterding? Arcos raids are all very well as theatrical demonstrations to the world that the blue-blooded Tories of England still regard Russia as a pariah among nations. But when the pariah is in a position to put British shopkeepers in a tight position, one may as well, so think the Tory bosses, begin conversations with him for conciliating him. Matters have been further complicated for England by the inconvenient declaration of M. Litvinoff, the head of the Soviet delegation at the recent Disarmament Conference at Geneva, that real and effective reduction of armaments was required in every country. Such an attitude is sure to create a favourable impression on the members of a body which England and France still consider as an Anglo-French Institute, and not as a real League of Nations. It is safer, therefore, in the interests of armament manufacturers in England to pacify these ebullient peace spirits in Moscow and pocketing their pride the Chamberlains and Birkenheads of Britain will have to proceed with the unpleasant job.

In A Good Cause.

The Fergusson College deserves to be congratulated on having secured from Mr. C. N. Wadia the magnificent donation of a lakh of rupees for the provision of a suitable building to house its library. Bombay has reason to be proud of her merchant princes for their philanthropic efforts in the promotion of good causes and Mr. Wadia's generous response to the appeal of the Fergusson College authorities will be warmly appreciated. We hope his example in this particular method of advancement of learning by endowing educational institutions with libraries worth the name becomes infectious. On this side of India donations of this valuable kind are unhappily yet infrequent.

True Representative.

Miss Marjorie Pollitt issues an appeal to public bodies in India which welcomed Mr. Saklatvala during his short visit to this country "specifically to deny the statements made by Earl Winterton and reaffirm their faith in Mr. Saklatvala as strongly as they affirmed it in the early months of the year." She will be pleased to receive all such resolutions they pass, she says, and to see that "they receive adequate publicity in the British Press." We are not quite sure why such a reaffirmation of the truly representative character of Mr. Saklatvala as the member for India in the British Parliament is required. The seathing comments in the Indian Press on Earl Winteron's egregious denial of the representative character of this only Indian M.P. and the volume of resentment publicly expressed here against Earl Winterton's remark that Mr. Saklatvala was repudiated by "responsible opinion" in India should prove conclusive enough for Miss Pollitt and other British friends of Mr. Saklatvala and help them in vindicating his position. Commander Kenworthy, by the way, exposed Earl Winterton's representative character during this debate by saying "the Noble Lord was an Irish Peer. What section of Irish opinion did he represent?" According to an account of the Parliamentary proceedings of the day in a Liberal journal "the Chairman, Mr. Hope, dropped the curtain hastily on that episode."

AMANULLAH'S MESSAGE TO MAHATMA

KING AND QUEEN MEET "BA"

MYSTERY BEHIND "MYSTERY KING."

A MAN BOUND TO MAKE HISTORY

MOULANA MAHOMED ALI'S PEN-PICTURE.

MAHATMA'S GREAT FRIEND

And then after his asking Mrs. Gandhi where and how Mahatmaji was, came out at first in broken English and finally in better Hindustani the message that he asked "Ba" to convey to her husband—"Tell Mahatmaji, I am his brother, I am his friend, I am his great, very great friend."

—Amanullah's message to Gandhiji.

The brief visit to Bombay of His Majesty King Amanullah Khan, the first independent Asiatic King, who has visited India, brought the city into touch with a personality of astonishing vigour, and endowed with no ordinary gifts for fulfilling the glorious task he has set to himself of being an ideal Eastern King. His Majesty's sermon at the Juma Mosque and his messages in reply to the various addresses presented to him did conquer the hearts of all patriotic Indians, both classes and masses. In the following exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" Maulana Mahomed Ali makes some interesting disclosures in connection with the royal visit.

A MYSTERY GOVERNMENT.

Will you Maulana, asked the "Chronicle" representative, please give me your impressions of the visit of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan?—"His Majesty's visit", said Maulana Mahomed Ali, "proved to be far more amazing to me than I could have ever expected. I had heard such a great deal about his personality that I was even prepared for a little disappointment. But the man we saw was far greater than the man we had heard of. However, this was not the most amazing part of his visit. The part of His Majesty's visit that proved to be most amazing was the part played by the idiotic British bureaucracy. The British papers called him the 'Mystery King.' To my mind it is this 'efficient' bureaucracy that constitutes a 'Mystery Government.' Within a few weeks of Amanullah Khan's ascending the throne of his father in the tragic circumstances which few can forget, he had to wage the war of Afghan independence against the British who had for nearly a century dominated Afghanistan. That crazy little war' as Sir Hamilton Grant, the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province and the British plenipotentiary in the peace negotiations, called it, ended in bringing that British domination to an end, and the eyes of the British were opened. One would have thought that after such a sensational denouement' the British would try to convert their independent neighbour into a friend, particularly as the determined enemy of their imperialism and capitalism, Soviet Russia, was as much a rival of the British now in Afghanistan as Czarist Russia had been before. One expected that the British would be only too anxious to invite the son of their friend, the late Amir Habibullah Khan, to India and inundate him with lavish hospitality. It may be that they 'did' invite him before this, but I am not aware of it. At any rate, now that he was going to Europe 'suo motu' and his land-locked kingdom, which is in this respect the Switzerland of Asia, had no outlet to the sea except through Indian territory or through Persia, and his British Majesty, had invited him to take the former route, there was a splendid opportunity for the British bureaucracy to win over the new King of Afghanistan who had inaugurated his rule by fighting the war of independence and freeing himself and his country from British domination. I feel certain that the Indian Government has spared no expense in entertaining the Afghan King and Queen and their suite, as the Indian tax-payer will soon know. The construction of two railway saloons at the cost of nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees within a month by working day and night was certainly a piece of extravagance, and I do not know why the saloons constructed not so very long ago for British Royalty could not be used with slight alterations for Afghan Royalty. But one can excuse even such extravagance on account of the eagerness to win over a neighbour with marked potentialities for good and evil. However, what I found on my arrival in Bombay only a day before the arrival of their Afghan Majesties wholly amazed me. A bureaucracy that did not spare the Indian tax-payer in offering lavish hospitality to Afghan Royalty seemed to be doing everything else to show its hostility.

"King Amanullah Khan was going to Europe through India by a route that seemed to avoid India as much as possible. He did not pass from Peshawar to Bombay through the usual route. He rushed from Chaman to Karachi, where he left India, and reached Bombay by the sea and stayed here hardly any longer than the British civilian who is rushing Home to spend his three months' privilege leave there. Obviously King Amanullah Khan could see very little of India in this way. But what little he could see he was certainly entitled to see. And his British hosts were expected to show to him as much of India as they could during his brief stay. But when I learned that the British bureaucracy had refused the request of the citizens of Bombay that His Majesty's procession on his arrival should pass through the Indian quarters so as to enable purdah women to see him and his Queen. I was amazed. I could only attribute it to the desire of the bureaucracy to prevent the Mussalmans of Bombay in particular from giving expression to their emotions on the arrival in India of the only independent Muslim sovereign so far. To one like myself who has had to suffer more than once at the hands of this bureaucracy and of its masters at Home when dealing with what they call Pan-Islamism, and what I, as a Mussalman, can only call Islam, this was after all nothing so very extraordinary. But when I read in the train that was bringing me to Bombay of the refusal of the bureaucracy to allow the City Fathers of Bombay, the majority of whom are non-Muslims, to present an address to the King of Afghanistan immediately on his setting foot on the soil of Bombay, I was amazed at such a stupidly open hostility.

NATIONAL WELCOME.

"The Special Correspondent of the 'Statesman', who was at Delhi when His Excellency the Viceroy invited leaders of Indian political parties to hear and obey the final orders of Lord Birkenhead with regard to the Statutory Commission, was only too true when he said that apparently the British were destined by Providence to rouse and resuscitate the moribund nationalism of India from time to time by their stupidity. If this was true of Dyer-archy and the Simon Commission it was no less true of the bureaucratic refusal to permit the Bombay Corporation to present its address of welcome to the King of Afghanistan anywhere except within the bureaucratic precincts of Malabar Point. There may be some truth with regard to the convention that a foreign sovereign cannot receive an address even in the presence of the British King's representative, but not one of the thirteen lakhs of Bombay's population believes that there was any truth in the reason given by the bureaucracy for limiting the venue to the Government House. When inter-communal hostilities had grown into such wretched proportions in India that one never opened his morning paper without fearing that he will have to read of two or three more Hindu-Muslim riots, it was possible that even in so cosmopolitan a city as Bombay there might be a certain amount of lukewarmness in certain quarters in the welcome extended to a Muslim sovereign even though he was noted for his perfect tolerance and his desire to see India united. But thank God the British bureaucracy destroyed every chance of such lukewarmness and Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Jains all combined to give to the Afghan King and his consort a very warm welcome. The British bureaucracy by its stupidly open hostility, instead of hospitality, certainly proved once more that it was destined to rouse and resuscitate our moribund nationalism and we welcomed the ruler of a neighbouring Muslim country not as Mussalmans but as a united Indian nation.

BOMBAY LADIES' ADDRESS.

"What shall I say of the stupidity of the bureaucracy with regard to the Bombay ladies' address to the Queen of Afghanistan? This happened to be one of my own suggestions, and I was delighted to read in the train that brought me to Bombay that my suggestion had been adopted by Bombay ladies even though few of them suspected who was the author of the suggestion. A Committee representative of all communities had at last been formed, and arrangements were being rapidly made for the presentation of the address. It seems that the ladies of Bombay had also decided to give a garden party to which ladies were to be invited to meet Her Excellency Lady Irwin. They were quite welcome to do so, but the two things were absolutely separate and neither had anything to do with the other. However, when I arrived here on the 13th instant I was told that the Bombay ladies had been informed that Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan intended to do shopping every day from morning till evening and could spare no time for accepting the Bombay ladies' address except on that solitary afternoon when a party was to be given in honour of Lady Irwin. It may be a British convention that no address can be presented by the subjects of his British Majesty to a foreign sovereign when his British Majesty is himself present and it may be that the Viceroy is the equivalent of his British Majesty within the meaning of this convention, though I doubt if Provincial Governors are also British sovereigns within its meaning as it was claimed for Sir Leslie Wilson who received the Afghan sovereign at the Gateway of India. (I understand that His Afghan Majesty too had his doubts about the Viceregality of the Bombay Governor and the State Banquet was delayed by an hour in which the Governor was convinced that His Majesty's doubts were only too well-founded. But that is another story.) Be that as it may, the wife of the Viceroy has certainly no constitutional position. In the Delhi Durbar of 1902-3 Lord Curzon took precedence over the Duke of Connaught, the brother of the British sovereign, and all had to grin and bear it, even though some disliked it very much. But all complained that even if the Viceroy could take precedence over the King's brother, his wife should not have taken precedence over the Duchess of Connaught. I am glad that the British bureaucracy did not also contend that Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan could not receive an address from Indian ladies in the presence of Her Excellency the Vicerine, just as Her Majesty's royal husband could not receive one in the presence of Her Excellency's Viceregal husband. But was it not bad enough that the British bureaucracy insisted that the name of Her Excellency the Vicerine must be coupled with the name of Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan in the address to be presented to her? Obviously the ladies of Bombay had originally no desire to present an address to Her Excellency the Vicerine. Had they entertained any such desire nothing could have prevented them from deciding to present an address also, just as nothing had prevented them from

(Continued on next page.)

MAHATMA'S HEALTH GIVES ANXIETY

CUTTACK, Dec. 19.

Blood pressure readings of Mahatmaji continue to give anxiety although Mahatmaji says that there is no corresponding feeling within him. Upon medical advice, Mahatmaji is taking fruit juice only for the last five days.—Free Press.

ROYAL THANKS TO BOMBAY

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Monday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the President, announced that he had received a radiogram from His Majesty, the King of Afghanistan, saying: "I renew my thanks for the warmth of the reception accorded to me by the people of Bombay. I carry with me the happiest recollections of the days spent in Bombay."

The President said he sent the following reply on behalf of the members of the Corporation and himself: "Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are highly honoured by Your Majesty's telegram and on behalf of the members and my own behalf, I wish Your Majesty "bon voyage" and happy time during Your Majesty's sojourn in Europe. People of Bombay are delighted and proud of Your Majesty's visit to the city and will always cherish happy recollections of it."

CHARTER OF INDIAN SWARAJ.

INDIA'S RIGHT AT STAKE

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT

APPEAL FOR MINORITIES

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

In a special message to the "Swadeshamitran" annual supplement Dr. Ansari, President-elect of the Congress, appeals to the minority communities like the Muslims, Parsees, Sikhs and Non-Brhamins not to fall a victim to the blandishments of Lord Birkenhead. He says the doctrine of trusteeship put forward by the Britishers is really an indirect attempt to divide Indian opinion. What affects the nation as a whole will also affect the minority communities. Separate minority movements will not help the minorities in securing special privileges. Our very right to self-determination is now being denied and it is incumbent on the part of every minority community to show an united front in resisting the attempt.—Free Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO DR. ANSARI

MADRAS CORPORATIONS' DECISION

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Madras Corporation decided this evening to present Dr. Ansari with an address of welcome. Rs. 150 was sanctioned for the expenses.—Free Press.

PROF. INDRA'S CASE POSTPONED

DELHI, Dec. 19.

It is understood Professor Indra's case has been postponed to 6th January. Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, ex-Judge, Punjab High Court, will argue the case on behalf of the accused.—A.P.

OPEN LETTER TO LABOUR M. P.'S

LABOUR TORY COALITION.

BETRAYAL OF INDIAN INTERESTS

LONDON, Dec. 1. (By Mail).

Comrade S. Saklatvala, M.P., has sent the following open letter to the Labour M.P.s who opposed the decision of the Parliamentary Labour Party to support the Tory Government's Royal Commission on India:

Dear Comrades:

The decision of the Parliamentary Labour Party with regard to the Indian Commission, strikes a blow at the interests of the Indian people, erects a barrier of hostility between the Indian people and the British Labour movement, and unless this policy is repudiated, commits the organised workers of Great Britain to the support of British Imperialism in India.

The British Imperialists are in India today on the basis of military conquest, and the continued forcible suppression of the Indian people. An Imperialist Parliament proposes that the question of whether the Indians shall be given a certain measure of self-government, shall be investigated by a British Parliamentary Commission.

A group of Tory and Labour Imperialists will decide how far India is fit for self-government, and will report to the British Imperialist Parliament.

NOVEL INTERPRETATION.

The Labour Party agrees with this proposal, but desires to supplement the British Parliamentary Commission with a parallel Commission appointed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. The report of the main Commission is to be presented to the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament.

Thus, the British Labour Party lines with the Imperialists, and interprets Self-determination to mean, not the right of a people to determine its own destiny, but the right of the Parliamentary Imperialist conquerors to determine the subject nation is fit to govern.

The decision stamps the Parliamentary Labour Party as being amongst the most reactionary and Imperialist Labour and Socialist Parties in the world at the present time.

INSULT TO INJURY.

A Commission appointed by the Indian Legislative Assembly, which represents at the most but 3 per cent. of the population including the class representation of land-lords, industrialists and University graduates as such, cannot be described as representative of the Indian people, and the placing of such a Commission in a position of virtual subordination to the Imperialist Parliament but adds insult to injury.

This action of the Parliamentary Labour Party takes place at a time when India is suffering from the operation of the Bengal Ordinances introduced during the period of a Labour Government, under which a police dictatorship is established and large numbers of workers are detained in prison without trial.

COMRADE "SAK'S" SCHEME.

ANTECEDENTS OF LABOUR COMMISSIONERS.

The British working class is slighted by the appointment of the ex-War Minister, Stephen Walsh (who was not merely Minister of War during the Labour Government, but during that period introduced a measure to cajole Trade Unionists into the Army Supplementary Reserve, and during the period of the late war, was a Coalition Minister and amongst the most militarist fire-eaters to be discovered even at that period) to the Statutory Commission to represent their point of view. The second appointment is that of Major Attlee, who was Under Secretary to Walsh at the War Office during the Labour Government.

The Indian people should not be blamed if they regard with grave suspicion such representatives.

It should be evident to the British Working Class that there is but a short step to take from co-operating with the British Imperialists in their general Indian policy to co-operating with them in their policy of making India a war base against the U.S.S.R. and against the struggling workers of China.

The Labour Party policy of supporting the Commission is bound to prove as great a betrayal of the immediate interests of the British Workers as it is of Socialism and International Working-Class solidarity.

The British worker menaced by wage cuts and the exploited India people, are being oppressed by the same Imperialist enemy.

The British Labour movement has, in relation to the Empire, to choose between an alliance with the Colonial peoples against Imperialism or an alliance with Imperialism against the Colonial peoples. The majority decision of the Parliamentary Labour Party almost brings us back to the war-time Coalition between Capital and Labour over again with the Indian people as the victim.

The MINIMUM DEMAND.

I declare not only on behalf of the Communist Party of Great Britain but on behalf of millions of the Indian people, that all suggestions of reforms in India are only an Imperialist fraud unless they ensure:

(1) Immediate withdrawal of all British troops.

(2) Elections based on universal adult suffrage.

(3) Full control of budget, foreign policy, army, etc., by an Indian elected Government.

(4) Freedom for Trade Union and Socialist organisation and propaganda throughout India.

The granting of these demands will not ensure the complete emancipation of the Working Class, but they will give the Indian people an opportunity of solving their own tremendous internal problems, and will enable British Labour to solve many of their economic troubles by co-operation with Indian Labour.

Yours fraternally,

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

BRITISH LABOUR'S BETRAYAL

DECLARATION A "SHEER RUBBISH!"

MR. MACDONALDS OUTBURST

LONDON, Dec. 18.

"This declaration is sheer rubbish" said Mr. Ramsay Macdonald when he was shown a cable from Dewan Chamanlal attacking the Labour Party for supporting the Statutory Commission, saying.

"All classes in India are aghast at Labour Party's betrayal. Macdonald and Company have written shameful chapter history of both nations."

Mr. Macdonald remarked that the Labour Party continued to hold the position in favour of Indian self-Government and that nobody was standing more in the way of the realisation of Indian self-Government than those advocating boycott of this Commission.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION

FREE ACCESS TO ALL WITNESSES

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sir Hilton-Young, Chairman and Sir Reginald Mant Member of East African Commission have left for East Africa. Sir Hilton-Young interviewed by Reuter, emphasised that access to the Commission was completely free to everybody, regardless of class or race, who could give evidence.—Reuter.

BUNDLE OF MEANINGLESS WORDS.

"BAFFLED MINISTERIALISTS' TACTICS."

BEHAR MUSLIMS FIRM ON BOYCOTT.

PATNA, Dec. 19.

Mr. Zafarali Khan of Lahore who was present at yesterday's stormy meeting of the Mussalmans in Patna, in the course of an interview to "Search-light," with regard to his impressions of the meeting, says: that what transpired there gave him a shock of his life. "We have our crop of reactionaries in the Punjab," he said, "but the toadyism that I witnessed in Patna on December 18, beats every other province hollow." He criticises the conduct of the Minister President, Sir Fakruddin, in giving precedence to Mr. Nurul Hasan's resolution for non-boycott of the Commission over that of Mr. Shafi Daudi's resolution for the boycott of the Commission, although the latter's was only a resolution that had been handed over to the President immediately he took the chair. Sir Fakruddin's reply to Mr. Shafi's protest, says Mr. Zafarali, would always remain memorable in the annals of public meetings. "I had it in my pocket, Mr. Nurul Hasan's resolution," declared the Minister President. Proceeding, Mr. Zafarali says, that Nurul Hasan's speech in moving the resolution of non-boycott was a bundle of meaningless words devoid of all reasoning and logic, but it was evident that Sir Ali Imam and myself between us had managed by sheer force of stern logic to enlist the sympathies of the greater part of the audience Mr. Hasrat Mohani who arrived just in the nick of time to cheer up the drooping spirits of the Ministerial Party by his enigmatic speech spoke for some time and then came the scene of scenes which was a sight for the gods of Simla to see.

SHAMEFUL TACTICS.

Sir Fakruddin rose to put amendment to Mr. Nurul Hasan's resolution to vote. A few cried "Yes" but hundreds cried "No". The clamour was so loud that outsiders might have regarded the meeting as a veritable pandemonium. Baffled Ministerialists seeing that logic failed them, indulged in tactics which are a shame to public decency. A few stalwart hooligans came forward and attacked Falur Rahman and began to revile and abuse their opponents. Sir Fakruddin left them to their disgraceful devices and the meeting closed in utter disorder without any decision being arrived at one way or the other. Morally, however, it was self-evident that the views of those who were for boycotting the Commission carried the day and victory was theirs.—Free Press.

VICEROY LEAVING BOMBAY TO-DAY

The Bombay Government Gazette, extraordinary, states:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Irwin, C.I., will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway by special train at 6-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th December, 1927. The arrangements connected with His Excellency's departure will be made from Government House.

The Military authorities will issue the necessary orders for the firing of a salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st December 1927, to announce His Excellency's departure from Bombay.

The attendance of Officers at the Station is dispensed with.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order outside the Station. The Inspector General of Police will be responsible for arrangements in the Railway premises.

VICEROY PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy is still weak after his severe fever, but is making satisfactory progress.—A.P.

DENIAL OF BIRTHRIGHT

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19.

A monster meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held last evening in Ganga Prasad Karma Memorial Hall to protest against the deliberate affront and national insult offered to India by the exclusion of Indians in the Statutory Commission appointed by His Majesty's Government in England, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh, eminent Hindu leader and taluqdar of Oudh presiding. The meeting was fully representative of all classes and communities in the city, as well as taluqdars raises, members of legislative council and prominent ladies were present in large numbers. Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians all unanimously voted for the boycott resolution. Lucknow never before witnessed such a huge public demonstration in recent times.

The Maharaja of Mohammadabad in his message said: "I regret my inability to attend the meeting. I appeal to the people of India irrespective of caste and creed to unite in protesting against the unprecedented and uncalled for procedure adopted in the non-inclusion of Indians in the Commission which means denial of the birth-right of the people of India, namely self-determination. I earnestly hope that all political bodies in India will show a united front at this critical juncture to defend the honour of the motherland.—Free Press.

ELAM, BABYLON AND EGYPT

CAMPARISON OF ZOROASTRIANISM WITH OTHER RELIGIOOS

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla, B.A., Ph.D., of the Calcutta University, delivered his third lecture at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on Monday, the 12th December, 1927, substance of which appears below:—

Elam was the home of the earliest Persian civilisation and its culture arose along the valley of the Karun, the remains found there, date considerably earlier than B.C. 3000.

The Elamite culture was influenced by Shumer, Akkad and later on by Babylon, and its religion by Babylon. The development of the religions of Elam and Babylon was simultaneous. The God Inshushnak of Susa became the supreme deity of Elam. There were other gods worshipped, some of which were personifications of abstract qualities, like the personified abstractions of Zoroastrian theology. The Elamite word for "god" is "nap" which represented the dualistic principle of God—believed to be male and female—but which should be compared with the "dualism" of Zoroastrianism. The Elamite notion of six other deities of the first rank being associated with the principal godhead may be compared to the Zoroastrian idea of the Amesha Spentas.

The Babylonian gods Bel-Merodach and Asshur stand for the ethical principle of goodness fighting against evil. They both were originally solar deities and as such they typified the One Creator of all. In this respect they are equivalent to the idea of Ahura Mafda.

With a view to create barriers against evil hosts, the Babylonians resorted to two methods, namely, (1) purificatory ceremonies and (2) ceremonies meant to propitiate the evil hosts. On the other hand, the Zoroastrians never resorted to the second method. Purificatory ceremonies raised barriers against the evil during man's lifetime only. So, death ceremonials were instituted to protect the soul of man after his death from falling into the clutches of the Evil. Consequently, the Zoroastrians took to the methods of confession and repentance, which were prevalent among the Babylonians and the Egyptians. The Patet is repeated at the death-bed and failing that, by his relatives after his death.

The Babylonians contributed to the beliefs of the world the idea of astrology, which subsequently led to star-worship.

The religion of Egypt has a clear recognition of a Supreme Being Neter of whom all other gods are but varied aspects. Some Egyptologists trace in the Egyptian religion three distinct elements, namely, (1) Solar monotheism with Raas the Supreme Being, (2) the cult of the regenerating power of nature, and (3) the cult of the Anthropo morphia deity, the Man-God, Osiris who had a twin sister Isis, of whom two Horus was born. Horus represented day and his opponent Set represented night. As such both together entered into the eternal conflict of good and evil, and both sprang from the same source. Set succeeds at first, but is eventually defeated by Horus the victory of Life over Dath, of Good over Evil. This idea corresponds with the Zoroastrian idea of Spenta Manua and Angra Mainya. The Egyptian notion of the judgment of the Dead and the weighing of heart against body correspond with the Zoroastrian belief of judgment and weighing of good and bad deeds of the deceased. According to the Egyptian belief, the soul of the deceased was after weighing received into the realm of immortality which was enjoyed in full possession of a body and a soul and each of his limbs was transferred into a deity and so gradually he was absorbed in and became one with the Supreme Being.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Colonel J. Norman Walker arrived at Government House Bombay on Monday the 19th December.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Mansa at Government House Bombay on Monday the 19th December.

Group Captain H. M. Cave-Brown-Cave, Squadron Leader G. E. Livock, Flight Lieut. C. G. Wigglesworth, Flight Lieut. H. G Sawyer, Flying Officers S. D. Scott, and Flying Officer G. E. Nicholetto lunched at Government House Bombay on Monday the 19th December.

Lady Wilson attended a Meeting of the Standing Committee for National Baby Week on Monday the 19th December.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House Bombay on Monday the 19th December:—the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, the Hon. Sir Arthur and Lady Froom, the Hon. Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy, Major General Sir Reginald and Lady Ford, Sir Ness Wadia, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cocke, Mr. E. F. Sykes; Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr and Mrs. H. F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Mitchell, Mr. and Madame S. Guevrek: Mr. K. A. Hamilton, Mr. Narotam Morarji: Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morrison: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ormerod, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ricardo and Mr. C. C. Sherwood.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay granted an interview to Mr. T. I. Mardy Jones M.P., at Government House Bombay on Monday the 19th December.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Flying Boats on Monday the 19th December.

SUPPORT BOMBAY NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

COME AND WITNESS "VISMI SADI" TO-NIGHT

Believing sincerely that National education is a necessary and effective remedy for national awakening and progress the Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal is trying its level best to disseminate and promote National education in Bombay and its suburbs. The Mandal at present conducts in Bombay, one F. Y. A. Class, the National High School and the Bharat Night School and controls and supervises the education of the girls students of the Jaydevi Kumari Mandir of Malad. The Swarajya Sabha and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee each successively for nearly two years, financed and managed the National High School before the Mandal took over its management.

The Kelvani Mandal has neither permament funds nor a sufficient regular annual income for the maintainance of the said educational institutions or for imparting an all-round sound cultural as well as vocational education. In order to remedy, as far as possible, such weak financial position of the Mandal the amateurs of the Bhattia Seva Samaj have come forward, at the request of the Kelvani Mandal, to stage to-night their very charming and instructive drama "The Vismi Sadi," the total proceeds of which the Samaj will hand over to the Mandal. Hence we the undersigned request the patriotic citizens of Bombay heartily to cooperate with the Bhattia Seva Samaj in National education, by witnessing the said drama, which means innocent recreation and duty fulfilled.

Partapgir Narsinghgirjee, Vithaldas D. Govindjee, Ishwardas I. Mashruwalia, Veljee Lakhamsee Napoo, Purshotam Jivandas, Anandilal Potdar, Bhimjee Ramdas, Bhavanidas Motiwalla, Manilal Revashanker Zeveri, J. K. Mehta, Baban Gokhlay, Baloobhai T. Desai, Mathuradas Matani, B. N. Motiwala, B. G. Horniman, Sarojini Naidu, S. A. Brelvi, Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, Usman Sobani, Dr. Rajabaily V. Patel, Dasabhai Manghalal, K. F. Nariman, F. G. Ginwalla, Avantikabai Gokhlay, G. B. Trivedi, and Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee.

AMANULLAH'S MESSAGE TO MAHATMA.

(Continued from previous page.)

giving a garden party in her honour. But to arrange that the address should be presented to the Afghan Queen only in the garden party given in honour of the Vicerine was quite another thing, and indeed the most amazing of all amazing things which the British bureaucracy sought to do in Bombay. Those who were at the bottom of this did a great disservice to Her Excellency Lady Irwin. I am sure neither she nor His Excellency the Viceroy could have been aware of such bureaucratic doings, or they would have themselves stopped it at the very outset. Such bungling is characteristic of the bureaucracy alone and the Viceroy and the Vicerine when they come to know of this will only say 'God save us from such friends.' Those whom the Viceroy is not likely to regard as his 'friends' certainly did him a good turn by seeing that the address was not presented jointly, and every one who was at Her Excellency's garden party speaks in the highest terms of the noble manner in which the Vicerine did everything in her power by way of self-effacement. She at least is no bureaucrat!

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' ADDRESS.

"People who are capable of such pettymindedness and stupidity as that shown by the bureaucracy in connection with the ladies' address, could certainly be expected to resist the desire of the Mussalmans to give a public reception to the King of Afghanistan. And only the expected happened. It was natural that the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay should desire to present an address to His Majesty and even to invite him to a garden party, though the lawn at its disposal was far too small for the purpose. But to make that an excuse for depriving the entire Muslim community of Bombay of the opportunity of giving to His Majesty a grand public reception was nothing but an act of open and stupid hostility. To ask the Muslim public of Bombay where a Reception Committee was formed at a public meeting attended by 10,000 Mussalmans to send a dozen of its members to present an address either at the garden party of the Anjuman-e-Islam or at that 'sanctum sanctorum' of the bureaucracy, the Government House at Malabar Point, was an amazing piece of idiocy. I do not wish to disclose all that I know about this, but it will suffice if I say that those who have been the moving spirits [illegible] the Muslim community refused [illegible] to the end and refused to budge an inch from the position they had taken, with the result that on the very day fixed for the grand reception the bureaucracy was brought to its knees, just as it had been brought to its knees in the matter of the Corporation address. And His Majesty the King of Afghanistan was at last enabled to see a sight such as he had never seen before.

UNIVERSAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

"However there is a proverb in my province 'bhagte bhoot ki langoti', which means that if nothing else can be done to rob the ghost that is running away, his loin-cloth at least should be snatched away. When the bureaucracy could no longer prevent the public reception of His Majesty, the Police Commissioner is reported to have stepped in and brought round two members of the Reception Committee to accept behind the backs of their colleagues the change of time from the night of the 15th to the morning of the 16th, because, forsooth, the night was not a safe time for the Mussalmans to receive a Muslim sovereign! In an amazingly short time the route selected by the Reception Committee had been illuminated and thousands and thousands of people were pouring into the Dongri Maidan just opposite the Central Khilafat Committee's Office, although the distribution of tickets had been suspended by the two members of the Reception Committee to whom I have referred on the instruction of the bureaucracy! But all in vain. The loin-cloth of the fleeting ghost had been snatched away by the bureaucracy and scores of thousands went away disappointed, and the King of Afghanistan did not pass through the illuminated Muslim quarters to be received in the vast illuminated Dongri Maidan.

"Those who know the Indian public also know that night is the only proper time for such receptions. The poorest of the poor can come after the day's work, and when once they are properly seated their enthusiasm can be properly regulated. Moreover, Bombay is a late riser, and Bombay's morning generally speaking begins when the sun is at the meridian rather than at sunrise. It is true that nearly two lakhs of people received His Majesty when he arrived after 10 a.m., but the Bombay public came in its thousands more after 8 o'clock than before it, and continued to pour in right up to the time of His Majesty's arrival and even after it, and seating arrangements were being constantly upset. Then this was not Peshawar or Delhi where it is pleasantly cold at 10 a.m. To make the people sit under the blue vault of the sky without any protection from the sun for several hours could not be conducive to the regulation and restraint of their enthusiasm, and all the exquisite arrangements made for seating the people in different blocks failed hopelessly at the end.

LOVE'S TRIBUTE.

"His Majesty could not have taken away with him any very good impression of our discipline, but he certainly carried away with him, as he publicly admitted soon after at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, a wonderful impression of our enthusiasm and of our love and affection for him and his people. And he left a still more wonderful impression on our own minds of his absolute indifference to all conventions, his hearty joy in mixing with the masses and his amazing toleration of everything that is bound to upset any speaker, no matter how hardened he may be, who wishes to address a mass meeting. His patience was unprecedented, and his own enthusiasm was no less than that of any school-boy or mill-worker who would defy volunteers and police alike in trying to rush up to a hero of the public to catch a glimpse of him from as close quarters as possible and to hear his voice when speaking.

"His Majesty could not make a long speech in the circumstances which the Police Commissioner must have foreseen when he changed the time of the meeting from night to morning. But when he spoke in the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall in the afternoon His Majesty declared in the presence of the Governor and the 'elite' of Muslim Bombay what effect had been produced upon him by the morning's reception. He found the select audience cold, very probably, not at heart but certainly in its outward appearance—in accordance with the conventions of 'civilization'! In the morning he had already told us that he was a man on whom conventional receptions, no matter how magnificent otherwise, produced no effect; but this unconventional enthusiasm of the masses had, he frankly stated, caught hold of his heart in its grip. So, finding the Anjuman-e-Islam audience in the beautifully and expensively decorated Hall, and dressed in expensive clothes of excellent cut, conventionally cold, His Majesty defied all conventions and said: "Before offering my thanks to you, I want to begin with the name of Allah and rouse your feelings. Please join me when I raise the cry 'Allah-u-Akbar.'" This turned the Anjuman Hall also into the morning's mass meeting, and the Governor of Bombay and Sir Francis Humphreys must have seen with their own eyes what it was that the bureaucracy had tried to deprive the King of by confining his reception to the Anjuman's Hall or the Government House, and now a man among Kings and a King among men could convert the most conventional and confined reception into an enthusiastic mass meeting where human sentiment overflowed the limits imposed by police regulations.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

"Amanullah Khan told this very classy audience how he was keen on 'umoomiyat', how he loved the masses and respected them, and how he wanted them too to outgrow their classiness and join the masses. They had expressed their keenness for education, but that education, he told them to their faces, must not be class education; it must be mass education. He told them they were beautifully dressed in clothes of faultless cut, but he had seen their co-religionists in the morning ill-clad and in some cases with very little clothing. He wanted them to dress as much alike as possible instead of displaying such marked difference in the dress of the rich and the poor. He told them how in Afghanistan he was anxious that the common people too should be properly clothed, and that the upper classes should not be over-dressed if the masses were under-dressed. No sermon was better deserved than this, and I only hope that the select congregation that heard it will not soon forget it. When he cried out with a flushed face and eyes glistening with tears that he was pining for the arrival of the day when he would lay down his life for his country and his religion even the worst toady in that assembly must have been impressed. What could be sounder advice than this that he offered to the 'elite' of Bombay that all his own power and dignity were the power and dignity that his people gave him. Otherwise what was he but a single individual, just plain insignificant Amanullah!

A RARE COMBINATION.

"How long shall I go on giving you my impression of him as I found him? I can fill columns and columns on this subject, but time is short and your readers too may grow tired. The fact is God Almighty has given to Afghanistan in its ruler one man in many hundred millions of human beings living in this world who has a true heart and a wise head, a combination that is, alas, so rare. And yet when it is found, it is found in a man that is bound to make history and to reform mankind. Afghanistan is after all a small country, athough its inhabitants are noted throughout the world for their courage and energy. But this King of Afghanistan is evidently meant not only to reform Afghanistan, but to reform a much larger slice of this world. I am no monarchist, and I have no love for kings; but King Amanullah can easily be elected the head of any republic for which he chose to work, for he seems to love neither self-aggrandisement nor the setting up of a dynasty, nor even the conquest of foreign lands, but the conquest of human hearts wherever he may find a fellow-being. As the lover of humanity he must be irresistible. He is a thorough Mussalman and a patriotic Afghan from the crown on his head to the toes of his feet; but his love of humanity transcends all limits of creed and country, and I feel certain that he will conquer wherever he goes.

MEETING WITH MRS. GANDHI.

He came to Bombay, and Bombay went out to see him chiefly out of curiosity. But when Bombay had seen him, Bombay was conquered, and when Bombay went to bid him good-bye even after so brief a stay in Bomay, it went no longer out of curiosity, but out of heartfelt love.

"Even in the brief interval that Amanullah Khan was with us, he has done many a thing that those who saw him will never forget. But I shall record here only a single incident. Mahatma Gandhi was too ill to come to Bombay, but Ba, our dear Ba, was here looking after Devidass who is feeling none too well. She was leaving Bombay the very night for which the Dongri Reception had originally been arranged, and Devidass came to tell me with a heavy heart that she could not stay till the next morning to which the reception was postponed. Nevertheless, I was delighted to see both Devidass and Ramdass and also dear Ba with them. I managed to find fairly good seats for them, though not as good ones as I would have liked, for those who had arrived earlier had already filled the best seats. But when His Majesty arrived so many people rushed to the dais and occupied and surrounded it that poor Ba could not possibly have caught even a glimpse of him. It was, indeed, like a reception of her own dear husband, a reception full of the utmost enthusiasm but alas, hopelessly unrestrained and ill-disciplined. While Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb was reading the address of his Jamia Millia, Bhai Manilal Kothari whispered to me that it would perhaps be better if Ba was brought up to the dais to sit with us who were presenting the addresses, and I was delighted with the suggestion, and asked him to bring also Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Besant and the youngest grand-daughter of Dadabhai Naoroji. When they were brought upto the dais, I could not help interrupting Hakimji's recital of the address and informed His Majesty that Ba was the wife of Mahatma Gandhi.

(Continued on next page.)

UNITED STAND—THE WATCHWORD.

"MUSLIMS WOULD NEVER EAT HUMBLE PIE."

BOYCOTT MEETING IN MANDVI

A crowded meeting was held on Monday night at Danabundar (Mandvi), Bombay, at which speeches were made urging an unqualified and complete boycott of the Simon Commission. As the advertised president, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, could not come in time, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was temporarily voted to the chair and proceedings commenced. Mr. Nimbkar explained to the audience, in plain Marathi, what the Simon Commission was and what they had to do in regard to it.

N.C.O. THE RIGHT REPLY.

Mr. Arjunlal Sethi who was then called upon to address the gathering, observed that Non co-operation was the right kind of reply that India could give to Lord Birkenhead's challenge. In the opinion of the speaker, England would not have dared to insult India, if the non-co-operation programme was strictly adhered to. He was glad that Indian political leaders who had their misgivings about the non-co-operation movement were now disillusioned and had come on a common platform.

At this stage Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai who arrived at the meeting took the presidential chair.

Mr. K. N. Jogalekar ventilated his suspicions awout the non-Congress leaders who were leading the boycott movement whether they would stick to their guns to the last.

MR. JINNAH'S MESSAGE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who could not be present at the meeting had sent the following message to the gathering in his letter addressed to the president.

"I need not assure you that the gravity of the situation requires that on this issue we should all stand united and see that no Legislature either provincial or central in India should elect the Committees nor all the responsible organisations such as the National Congress, All-India Moslem League, Hindu Maha Sabha the Indians Merchants' Chambers and Labour Unions should send their representatives before the Simon Commission having regard to the constitution of it and the procedure indicated and the policy behind the announcement."

IMPORTANCE OF UNITY.

Mr. Gulam Hussain Sonavala assured the audience that his Mussalman brothers would never eat the humble pie by going before the Simon Commission on bended knees. Mussalmans knew how to stand by their honour and self-respect.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was given an enthusiastic ovation on his rising to speak, laid emphasis on the importance of unity. It was not certainly impossible for India, he went on to say, to achieved what a smaller nation like Ireland had achieved. (Fuller report of the meeting will appear in to-morrow's paper.)

CONDITIONS IN CANTON

CHINESE BENEVOLENT DELEGATION RETURNS TO HONG KONG

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Hong Kong.—Chinese Benevolent Delegation which is organising relief at Canton has returned. They report that 2,000 houses have been destroyed by fire, and that there have been 3,000 casualties, 700 corpses have already been buried. Wealthy Chinese are transferring their valuables to the European quarter of Shameen where the British Consul-General has advised all Britishers to take refuge pending pacification of the City.—Reuter.

DESERTED SHANTUNG

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Tsinanfu (Shantung).—Owing to wholesale banditry, military oppression and depredations, it is estimated that 100,000 people have left the Province within a year. Thousands have joined armies simply to secure food. It is possible to travel for days without seeing a soul.—Reuter.

SARDAR KHARAG SINGH HONOURED

HEARTY RECEPTION ACCORDED TO SIKH LEADER

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Sardar Kharag Singh, the Sikh leader was given a hearty reception on his arrival at Howrah yesterday. He was taken in a procession, headed by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, the Mayor, along Harrison Road and Central Avenue to Halliday Park where a public meeting was held.

A feature of the procession was that a large number of Sikh taxi-drivers in the city brought out their cars specially decked with flowers and followed the procession throughout.

A public reception on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta will be accorded to the Sikh leader at the Town Hall this evening, when the Mayor will preside.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

COMMISSIONER'S WARNING

ALLEGATIONS OF INSTIGATION

"This meeting supports the action of the Citizens of Bombay in boycotting the Royal Commission, believing as it does that India's day of freedom cannot come by this or any other Commission but by United Mass Action in the direction of setting up a true form of Government unlike the present, in which every worker shall have a full share and it is further prepared to declare 1 day's Universal strike in all Departments of the Municipality on the day of arrival of the Commission to Bombay in which it seeks the hearty support of the people of Bombay."

The above resolution was adopted last week by the Municipal Workers at their Mass meeting held under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabwala. In reply to this the Municipal Commissioner now calls upon him that he proposes "to prosecute any person who may appear to be instigating the Municipal servants". He has also threatened him with forwarding a copy of the resolution in question to the Registrar of Trade Unions appointed under the Act with a suggestion that he should consider whether the said resolution falls within the purview of the objects for which the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union has been established.

MR. JHABWALA'S REPLY.

In reply to the above Mr. Jhabwala has stated:—

It is objectionable on your part to make allegations upon those who unselfishly carry on the propaganda of educating the masses on right lines even politically by insinuating as you have done in your aforesaid letter that they are instigators. It is a very convenient term for those who desire like yourself to stop the current of the progress of the masses. But I hasten to assure you that there was nothing like instigation in the said resolution as suggested, but it was in response to the call of the leaders of the Citizens of Bombay to boycott a Commission in which grave political issues are involved pertaining to the future destiny of the motherland. The aforesaid resolution was proposed, adopted and passed unanimously by the men. I trust it will not be reckoned to be a Municipal Crime on the part of the Union. But I take serious exception to your calling the leaders of the Union as instigators. Please take note that as per resolution passed in the meeting of the Municipal Workers they will declare 1 day's Universal Strike on the day of arrival of the proposed Royal Commission.

It was myself as president of the meeting who proposed the resolution as it was of a very important nature and the men seconded, supported and passed it.

As regards your suggestion to the Registrar of the Unions you are at full liberty to let him know the proceedins of the said meeting as well as any body else in the town.

MORE EXPULSIONS FROM SOVIET

WAR AGAINST TROTSKYISM

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Moscow.—The communist Congress has resolved to expell 75 active ringleaders of the Trotskyist opposition from the Party including M Kameneff, M. Rakovsky, M. Smilga, M. Smirnoff, and M. Radek, and also the entire membership of the so-called Sapronoff group, numbering 25.—Reuter.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

DELEGATES TO MADRAS CONGRESS

The following are the Delegates to the 42nd Indian National Congress to be held in Madras in December 27.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBER A.I.C.C.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

EX-OFFICIO DELEGATES, A.I.C.C.

Sjt. Balubhai T. Desai, Sjt. Framroz J. Ginwala, Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel, Sjt. K. N. Jogleker, Sjt. R. S. Nimbker, Sjt. V. A. Desai, Sjt. Vithaldas V. Jerajani.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Sjt. B. G. Kher, Sjt. C. G. Shah, Sjt. C. K. Subramaniam, Sjt. Dalpatram P. Pathak, Sjt. Dhirajlal C. Modi, G. S. V. Shastri, Sjt. Harilal Manmohandas, Sjt. Jamnadas A. Gandhi, Sjt. Jamnadas C. Errunza, Sjt. J. P. Joshi, Sjt. Lalji Pendse, Sjt. Madhusudan G. Bhandare, Sjt. Manibhai Gopalji Desai, Sjt. Munshi Mirza Mohamedali, Sjt. M. N. Padweker, Sjt. S. L. Silam, Sjt. S. K. Pupala, Sjt. S. C. Lamge, Sjt. S. V. Chate, Sjt. S. S. Mirajker, Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah and Sjt. A. B. Juveker.

The certificates have been issued to the Delegates, if any complain, please see the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at Madras.

PRESIDENT PATEL IN DELHI

NOT TO ATTEND CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, has arrived here, and will stay on till the end of the Legislative session.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST DR. AMBEDKAR

SEQUEL TO MAHAD SATYAGRAHA

PEN, Dec. 19.

The Mahad correspondent of the "Kolaba Samachar" informs that paper that nine gentlemen, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, have filed a suit in the local Sub-Judge's Court against Dr. Ambedkar and four others praying for an order restricting the defendants as representatives of the untouchables from drawing water from the Chavadar tank on the ground that the same is private and not municipal property.

An interim order has already been passed by the Court.

The Collector of the district is keenly watching the Satyagraha movement and will remain at Mahad till the end of this month.—Free Press.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

GARDEN PARTY TO PRESIDENT

To meet Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, President, Indian States' People's Conference, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal gave an evening party on Monday in the Vanita Vishram Gardens, Sandhurst Road. Delegates to the Conference and several prominent citizens of Bombay responded to the invitation. It was a brilliant and pleasant function and the gathering dispersed late in the evening after partaking of refreshment.

MR, BROCKWAY'S LECTURE

At a largely attended public meeting at Parel, held under the auspices of the South Indian Unioin, Bombay, Mr. Fenner Brockway delivered a striking speech during the course of which he referred to what the Independent Labour Party stood for, to the scandalous and infamous conditions of housing in the labour areas and to his Party's attitude towards the Simon Commission and India. He concluded by saying that the need of the hour in India to-day was unity in ranks.

(Owing to pressure on space we are compelled to hold over a fuller report of the meeting).

Mr. Brockway left for Madras the same night.

AN OFFICIAL-RIDDEN BODY

SWARAJIST M. L. C. REFUSES TO SERVE ON EXCISE BOARD

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.C., in his reply to a letter written by the Collector of Madras, asking him whether he was willing to be a member of the Excise Licening Board, says that he cannot agree to serve on that body.

"In my opinion the Excise Licensing Board is an official ridden body which serves no useful purpose. I do not think that I can honestly be party to what I consider to be a deliberate camouflage played on the public," he tells the Commissioner.—Free Press.

LONDON DONATION TO T. U. C.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

The General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has received a donation of Rs. 3,302/15 equivalent to £250/- from the Trades Union Congress General Council, London, through Messrs. A. A. Purcell and Hallsworth. This amount has been sent to, the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur.—Free Press.

PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

15,000 MILES ON MONTHLERY TRACK

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Paris.—Captain Victor Bruce and his wife driving A. C. Car, taking alternate turns at wheel, completed 15,000 miles on Monthlery track in 220 hours 32 minutes 54 seconds, average speed being 60 miles per hour. Previous record was approximately 56 miles per hour.—Reuter's Special.

DEFIANCE OF INDIA'S DEMANDS

HINDU MAHASABHA'S REPLY TO INSULT

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

BENARES, Dec. 19.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha met here under the presidency of Dr. B. S. Moonje, M.L.A. Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., Pandit Devaratan Sharma, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, M.L.A., and Lala Sukhbir Sinha were among those present.

COMMISSION CONDEMNED.

The Working Committee recorded their strong condemnation against the action of the British Parliament in appointing a purely Parliamentary Commission to enquire and report on the constitution of India, in defiance of the demand of the people of India. The appointment of this Commission was considered by the Working Committee to be an insult to the Indian nation. The Committee further resolved that by reason of the attitude of the British Government and of all parties in England towards India as indicated by the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission that all patriotic Hindus should do their best to settle all communal differences on the basis of reason and justice and where such settlement cannot be reached, to postpone further consideration until an atmosphere of greater mutual good-will and confidence was restored and that meantime all parties and communities, in vindication of national honour, safeguard the interests of their country by boycotting the Commission and by a systematic preparation of the country for the early establishment of Swaraj or full responsible Government.

The Working Committee passed a resolution welcoming His Highness the Maharajah of Nepal and his Prime Minister on his projected visit to British India.—Free Press.

ROYLA THIAN MARINE NDANKED

KING AMANULLAH'S MESSAGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

R. I. M. S. Clive which escortd P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Rajputana" with His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on board twenty miles to sea on Saturday fired a salute of thirty-one guns when she left the "Rajputana" and sent a message: "The Royal Indian Marine wish Your Majesty a happy and successful voyage."

The following wireless message has been received by Captain E. J. Headlam, Director, Royal Indian Marine, from Sir Francis Humphrys: His Majesty the King of Afghanistan desires me to convey to you his best thanks for the kind message sent by R. I. M. S. Clive and also to express his gratitude for all the trouble the Royal Indian Marine have taken to ensure his comfort and sofety.—A.P.

NO COMMITTEES TO BE SET UP

ALL-PARTY LEADERS' RESOLVE

CAWNPORE, Dec. 19.

At a largely attended meeting convened by the leading men of all Parties, a resolution was passed strongly condemning the exclusion of Indians from the Statuory Commission, declaring that the proposed Committees of the Central and Provincial Legislatures of India could never be treated as substitute for participation by India in the deliberations of the Commission itself on a footing of equality with the members thereof, characterising the deliberate exclusion of Indians as an insult to the people of India, as it denied them the right to participate in the determination of the constitution of their own country and resolving to have nothing to do with the Commission. The resolution further advised non-Official members of both the Central and Provincial Legislatures to decline to set up the Committees contemplated by the scheme of Statutory Commission and asked the Ministers to decline to assist in the work of the Commission. Another resolution requested leaders of the various political parties in India to draw up a constitution for India in consultation with each other for presentation to the British Parliament.—A.P.

NEXT CONGRESS AT KARACHI?

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

The Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to invite the Indian National Congress to hold its session next year at Karachi. The Council has also recommended the Congress to draw up a Swaraj constitution for India and further to disqualify office-bearers in communal organisations from holding office in any Congress organisation.—A. P.

AMANULLAH'S MESSAGE TO MAHATMA

(Continued from previous page.)

On hearing these words, Amanullah Khan immediately got up from his chair and invited Ba to occupy the raised platform on which his own chair was placed, and asked his officers-in-waiting for another chair. But Ba preferred to sit on the raised platform itself, and Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Besant and the grand-daughter of Dadabhai Naoroji did the same, and sent back the sofa that His Majesty's Ministers were bringing up to seat them. The way in which His Majesty received these ladies was quite characteristic. It expressed not only esteem but also affection. But even that could not have prepared any one for what followed.

After leading the Friday Service in the Jami Masjid and delivering a magnificent sermon and offering a most touching and tearful supplication to the Almighty God for himself and his congregation on the same day as this public reception at Dongri when he had no easy task to get back to his motor and had to push his way good humouredly but none-the-less energetically through that scrimmage, he had to go to the Corporation Hall, and then to the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall. One can imagine what even he, with his amazing vitality, must have felt after going through such a literally crowded programme. So when he reached the Government House he took leave of his host Sir Leslie Wilson and others and taking only his Queen with him went out all by himself to get a bit of fresh air. Call it just a matter of chance; call it the long arm of coincidence, or call it Providence, as you feel about such matters, but whichever it was, it is bound to be of the utmost interest to all who come to know of it that Ba, our dear Ba, the wife of Mahatma Gandhi also happened to go out with Devidass and Jumna Ben and some children and other companions to get a breath of fresh air, and they too went to Worli!" They had left their car and at about 7 or 7-30 p.m. were walking slowly. Devidass and the children had gone ahead and Ba and Jumna Ben were following, when a Parsi gentleman came to Devidass and asked him whether the ladies walking behind belonged to his party. When Devidass admitted this the Parsi gentleman congratulated him and said His Majesty the King and Queen of Afghanistan had just stopped them and were talking to them. Devidass naturally wanted himself to go back to them, but the Parsi gentleman considerately suggested that perhaps that would not be fair to our royal visitors who would want to have a quiet walk. So Davidass remained where he was and shortly afterwards saw the Afghan King and Queen passing and heard them say something after looking at his group which the Parsi gentleman interpreted as a remark that two of this group were dressed in 'Swadeshi' (which were Devidass and his companion) and that the third, (the Parsi gentleman) wore foreign clothes. When they had passed, Davidass rushed to Ba and Jumna Ben and asked them what the King had been saying to them. And then he learned that when His Majesty who walking arm in arm with his Queen, reached them, he politely asked them who they were, and was told by Jumna Ben in Hindustani that they were Gujaratis and her lady friend was Mahatma Gandhi's wife. Amanullah Khan at once referred to meeting her at the Dongri reception in the morning and by gestures indicated that Ba was seated by his side on the dais. And then after his asking where and how Mahatmaji was, came out at first in broken English and finally in better Hindustani, the message that he asked Ba to convey to Mahamaji. "Mahatmaji ko bolo," said Amanullah, the king of the Afghans, "main unka bhai hoon, main unka dost hoon, unka bara, bohut bara dost hoon!" And then he asked Ba to remember his name. But poor Ba could not correctly pronounce the name of Amanullah, so Amanullah had to repeat it twice and did not leave Ba until she had correctly pronounced and remembered it. And then he turned towards his Queen and told Ba "yeh hamari aurat hai." Thus a King introduced himbelf to the wife of the Uncrowned King of India and thus was a Queen introduced to our beloved Ba. I am sure Ba will now never forget the name of Amanullah and he has won at least one heart in India. Can I doubt after this that the rest will follow?

KING AMANULLAH THANKS CITY FATHERS

VAITERNA SCHEME HELD UP

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the President announced that he received a radiogram from H. M. the King of Afghanistan thanking the people of Bombay for their warm reception.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Water Committee and threw out the recommendation to spend Rs 40,000/- for the preparation of plans and estimates of the Vaiterna Scheme for increasing water supply to the city. The question was put to the vote twice and was negatived both the times by the casting vote of the President.

UNCONDITIONAL BOYCOTT URGED

BEHAR MUSLIM LEAGUE'S MANDATE TO LEGISLATORS

PATNA, Dec. 18.

The Bihar Provincial Muslim League has passed a resolution favouring the boycott of the Statutory Commission, and calling upon members of the Legislature not to participate in the work of the Commission in any shape or form. An amendment to postpone the decision regarding the boycott of the Commission till the proposed Round Table Conference for the settlement of the political rights of the minority community is held, was rejected.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TABLIGH CONFERENCE.

PROPAFATION OF ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA

DELHI, Dec. 18.

Arrangements for the All-India Tabligh Conference here on December 25, 26 and 27 are well nigh complete. A pandal has been erected in the maidan near the Jama Masjid. Lord Hedley, President of the Conference is expected in Delhi on December 24. Besides other delegates Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. C. Munro and Maharaja Nasrulla are expected to participate. The method of Islamic propaganda among non-Moslems, means of proper enumeration of the Mussalmans in the census of 1931 ways of unity amongst different secions of Indian Mussalmans and also their economic social and political uplift, creation of a Tabligh organisation for the propagation of Islam and also a fund to carry out Islamic propaganda will be among the subjects to be discussed at the Conference.

INDORE NOTES

EX-MAHARAJAH'S RETURN

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 1.

The Shraddhanand Anniversary was held by the Arya Somajists in the Nandlal theatre on the 11th instant. Very enthusiastic was the demonstration, and the picture of the late Swami Shraddhanand was taken in a procession through the streets of Indore. The State police kept excellent arrangements and there was no disturbance of the peace. Miss Anusaya Naidu, an Indian Christian from Madras, who is a techer in the Ahilyashram Girls' School was admitted to Hinduism by the Arya Samaj, by Shudhi ceremony.

Indore subjects are dissatisfied at the "nolle prosequi" orders passed by the young Maharaja, which led the prosecution to drop the trial of nearly 158 persons in the rioting cases. I hear there was recently a case of assault on a Brahmin in Machipura. One Maniram residing in old Indore is still required to be protected on account of hostility of Indore desperadoes. Mr. Balwantsingh, the Subha of Indore, who was acquitted by the Tribunal, was quietly taken by the authorities in a motor car to Ujjain and from that place sent to his native place Farukabad in the U. P. He has been asked by the present administration to take 6 months' leave.

The newly-started trade-union of Hindu and Mahomedan mill workers of Indore celebrated their annual gathering in the Municipal N. L. Pura theatre, under the presidency of the Commerce and Industry Councillor

PRESIDENT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Rashid who has returned from Paris will shortly assume charge of post of President of the Legislative Committee.

In the Topekhana theatre, there was a disturbance which necessitated the Parsi Theatrical Company call in the aid of the police. Some State officers were concerned in this affray. It is a great pity the officers themselves who should set a good example are sometimes seen disobeying the orders of the authorities.

The Kshatriya Mandal last week congratulated Mr. Shripadrao Babasab Holkar the Maharaja's uncle, on his return from Europe. Mr. Shripadrao was for 14 years in Europe and has specialised in agriculture. It is hoped that this young man will not be kept on probation as some of H. H.'s relatives are still kept. A nephew of the ex-Maharaja, an Oxford B.A., who should have been in the Educational Department after servisg probationership for several years is now appointed to a subordinate rank in the Military Department. It is high time the Dhangar Marathas combine, like the Brahmins of Indore. According to Mr. T. B. Gogte the Brahmins of Indore, have shown a commendable solidarity in protecting themselves against any inroads made against their community.

EX-MAHARAJA'S RETURN.

The Household Officer, with some of his staff left for Colombo, to meet H. H the Ex-Maharaja, who is returning to India, in the course of a week or ten days.

DIVERS EXPLORING PLACE WHERE S4 SANK

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Provincetown.—Divers are already exploring where the submarine S4 was sunk. One reports having heard rappings inside the submarine as if somebody was signalling.—Reuter.

REJOINDER TO MR. JINNAHS MANIFESTO

COMMUNALISTS PRESENT THEIR CASE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Mahomed Iqbal and others have issued a rejoinder to Mr. Jinnah's manifesto, in which they say "the crisis has not called forth men who would lift the veil and wrest from the gods the right decision for their country. Unfortunately for India, the capitalists of Bombay and Calcutta are allowed to set the tune and also pay the piper. In this stirring period, Mr. Jinnah and his compatriots assume a condition of national life which does not exist, Mr. Jinnah knows, that long before the Royal Commission was announced, Muslims frequently approached the majority community for settlement of their mutual differences and then again in the Unity Conference at Simla, Muslims raised the same cry and now they invite the Hindus once more to make peace with them. Mr. Jinnah has been one of the chief actors in the drama. Can he tell us that he met with any other than stony irresponsiveness from Hindus? We maintain that only in concert can Hindus and Muslims build up a vigorous political system in India, but the majority community imagines it can march along the goal to Swaraj without our co-operation. Syed Amir Ali's latest message is a sure guide for us. His unequivocal advice is that we must not boycott the Commission but Mr. Jinnah and his Muslim friends knowing all this, still insist that we should support the Hindus in repudiating it. Mr. Jinnah has, indeed, the fascination of an enigma for us."

Regarding the British Government's pledge to give separate electorates to Muslims, the signatories say that "Mr. Jinnah is himself leading a strong attack to dislodge Government from that position by advocating joint electorates. His assurance to us on this score has, therefore, no value. Mr. Jinnah has presented the Muslims with Indian nationalism in its various deceptive forms." The signatories, in conclusion, say that "we cannot rely as some Muslims would like us to do on the Utopian benevolence of the majority community. There is no room for imagination and sentiment. Cold reason must regulate our conduct. Mr. Jinnah and his Muslim friends may blame us even for enlightened self-interest, but we leave it to posterity to judge our firmness in placing the communal interests on a stable basis."—A. P.

THE RAMMED SUBMARINE

LIFE STILL EXISTS IN IT

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Provincetown.—The diver tapped with a hammer the side of the sunken submarine and heard the answering taps. Another indication that life still exists in S 4 comes from the submarine S8 which is in the neighbourhood of the entombed crew. S8 believes that t got replies to her submarine signals.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION BY HAMMER KNOCKS

6 MEN FOUND ALIVE IN TORPEDO ROOM

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Washington.—The Navy Department announce that six men have been found alive in the torpedo room of S4 into which air is being pumped. Divers and the entombed persons have established communication by means of hammerknocks.—Reuter.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

A physician writes in the "Medical Echo":
"After taking Sanatogen for a few weeks I can do my work without any feeling of fatigue ensuing at any time."

Hullo! how are *you*?

Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, the well-known novelist and dramatist, writes:
"Sanatogen gives me the energy to do twice as much work, twice as well. It is to the brains and nerves what petrol is to the engine."

"Great, feeling fine! Things really might be better—but life is not so bad after all."

"You have changed! The other day you told me a different story."

"Oh that! Yes! I didn't feel so well a few weeks ago. I felt pretty bad—nervous, no appetite and so on. But Sanatogen made a wonderful difference. In a few weeks' time all the old energy came back. It's a glorious thing to be thoroughly healthy, in fact, it makes you feel young again."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-strength are derived.

In the Medical Echo of Jan. 1926, a physician describes how he tested Sanatogen on 5 medical students:
"In a fortnight their physical and mental energy increased by an average of 23%. Some of their comments on Sanatogen were amusing, such as: A real fag-killer—a brain-jogger—and—a real grey-matter tonic."

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

NEVER DESPAIR.

If you suffer from any disease, whatever be its name, it is curable by the aid of the wonderful "Amritdhara"—the heaven—sent remedy. You may not believe at once what we say. You will certainly add your name to the 33,000, testimonials we have received praising that

"AMRITDHARA"

cures all diseases,

as soon as you give it a fair trial. 'Amritdhara' miraculously cures all pains and aches, all fevers, acidity, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, constipation, flatulence, cholera, plague, catarrh, Bronchitis, and a hundred other diseases. Amritdhara is the result of years of experience and study, and is the only one medicine that cures all diseases. Call it panacea for the world, elixir of life, best family medicine etc., etc.

Price Rs. 2-3 per phial. Sample phial -/8/ only.

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For more particulars write for free booklet "Amrit" in English, Urdu, Sindhi, Hindi, Marathi or Gujrati.

Address :—"AMRITDHARA" 29 Lahore.

Bombay Agents:—Master, Master & Co. Merchants.
Pirbhoy Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Finger tips to Beauty

Here's the sure way to a beautiful complexion. To-night when you go to bed take a little pure Mercolized Wax and gently massage it in with the finger tips. Then while you sleep the Wax will be gently and imperceptibly dissolving away the microscopic atoms of old, worn out cuticle which have been clogging up the pores and making your skin seem so dull and muddy. You'll wake in the morning to find the fresh, clear skin, which was growing underneath all the time, has at last got the chance Nature meant it to have.

You'll be surprised at the difference even one night will make. Keep up the treatment for a few days and you will realise how needless are artificial aids if you only keep the skin clear in this simple, natural way. Just ask any chemist for a small jar of ordinary, pure Mercolized Wax. It is usually sold in two sizes.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

INDIAN FLOODS RELIEF FUND

LONDON COMMITTEE'S SPLENDID WORK

Messrs. R. J. Udani, P. D. Rangnadhan and S. B. Patel, Secretaries, Indian Floods Relief Committee, London, write:—

So soon as the news of the widespread disaster in India in respect of the flood damage reached London, a meeting of some Indian residents was held, in the last week of August, with Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree in the Chair. It was then resolved to raise funds in England to supplement the Relief Fund opened in India. A Committee was appointed with Lady Chatterjee, wife of the High Commissioner for India, as Chairman, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Mr. H. S. L. Polak as Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Tata Limited as Treasurers, and Messrs. R. J. Udani, P. D. Ranganalhan and S. B. Patel as Honorary Secretaries. An invitation was extended to a number of prominent English and Indian well-wishers to join the General Committee, and among those who consented to do so were Lord Sinha, Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali, Sir Stanley Reed, Major D. Graham Pole, Mr. S. B. Saklatvala, M.P., Messrs. Iqbal Vasant and Co., Mr. Arthur Field and Miss E. J. Beck.

About two thousand letters of appeal were printed and circulated, and among the organisation that assisted in distributing these were the British Indian Union, the East India Association, and the Fellowship Club. The Committee are very grateful to the officials of these organisations for the considerable help rendered. Messrs. Tata Limited and Messrs. Bakubhai and Ambalal, were good enough to send out copies of the appeal accompanied with personal requests to their clients and friends, and it is largely due to their efforts, and especially to Mr. K. P. Mehta, the Managing Director of Messrs. Tata Limited, that the Committee succeeded in obtaining so good a response to the appeal.

EX-VICEROYS' RESPOND.

The Fund greatly benefited too from the fact that three ex-Viceroys of India, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord Chelmsford and Lord Reading, interested themselves keenly in the work and not only did they send generous donations to the Fund, but they addressed a joint letter over their signatures to the "Times" appealing for funds. This letter appeared on the 28th September.

Messrs. Tata Limited and Messrs. Bakubhai and Ambalal undertook the burden of postage and other expenses incurred in connection with the appeal. The printing charges were kindly defrayed by Mrs. Lilavati R. Udani and Mr. K. P. Mehta. It will thus be observed that as a result of this private generosity the Fund will have no charges to bear.

The total amount of donations received to date is over £1,430, out of which £1,250 has been remitted to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

The Committee desires to take this opportunity of conveying its warmest appreciation to all donors and well-wishers.

MAHATMA GANDHI

OPENS THE

ALL INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

(AT SPUR TANK, MADRAS
ON THE 23RD INSTANT

TICKETS:— 0-2-0

ALL-INDIA LIBRARIES CONFERENCE

SESSION ON DEC. 26

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Fifth All-India Public Librarires Conference will be held at 4 p.m. on December 26 at the Congress Pandal, after the session for that day of the Congress is over. The delegates' fee is fixed at As. 8 and visitors' at As. 4.

The Reception Committee of the Conference has elected the following office-bearers:

Chairman:—Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami; Vice-Chairmen: Dr. F. H. Crawley; Mr. S. R. Ranganathan; Mr. K. Nageswara Rao. Rao Bahadur A. C Pranatharathi Hara Iyer, The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas, Secretaries: Mr. T. K. Satakopachari, Mr. N. Krishnaswamy Iyengar; Mr. V. L. Sastry and Mr. T. Venkataramanayya.—Free Press.

BRITISH TRADES UNION DONATE £250

HELP FOR KHARAGPUR RLY. LABOURERS' UNION

The General Secretary of th All-India Trade Union Congress has received a donation of Rs. 3,302/15 equavalent to £250/ from the Trades Union Congress General Council, London, through Messrs. A. A. Purcell and Hallsworth. This amount has been sent to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur.

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

WANTED 1000 VOLUNTEERS FOR SWADESHI PROPAGANDA

The Volunteer Board, of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has addressed the following appeal to the young men and women of this City.—

The treatment meted out to the unanimous report of the Skeen Committee on the subject of military training for Indian youths, the appointment, constitution and powers of the Simon Commission which is being thrust upon India despite her will, the betrayal of India by the British Labour Party, and other happenings in India and abroad, too numerous to mention in this Appeal lead but to one conclusion that India must depend upon herself if she is ever to attain Swaraj.

The youths of India have a great part to perform in India's struggle for freedom. That they are eager and anxious to take their proper share in National service, no one who knows them, can question.

MESSAGE OF SWADESHI.

Now is the opportunity presented to them to do their bit. In Bombay and throughout India, in every village, town or country, there must be carried on an intense agitation for the encouragement of Swadeshi. Swadeshi is the best and most effective answer to the challenge of bureaucracy. We therefore, appeal to the young men and women of India and particularly to the great student population of under-graduates and others to carry the message of Swadeshi to their homes and to their countrymen, wherever they go. Remember, every pie spent on foreign articles which can be had in India, fulfils the double purpose of strengthening the foreign economic hold on India, and dealing a death-blow to Swadeshi industry and enterprise.

WANTED 1000 VOLUNTEERS.

To the under-graduates and other young men and women of Bombay, we make a further appeal. One thousand volunteers are required at once to carry on Swadeshi propaganda in Bombay during Congress week. Between December 24 and 31, Volunteers will visit various parts of the city, armed with vernacular literature on the subject and inform the people what and where Swadeshi articles can be had and urge upon them to put Swadeshi into practice. The work is bound to be most instructive and interesting to all. It presents an opportunity for service not to be missed. We therefore appeal to the young men and women of all classes and creeds to make up their minds and co-operate in this patriotic service to the Motherland.

To the great brotherhood of under-graduates and other student population of Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other cities and places also, we appeal to adopt similar measures for Swadeshi propaganda during Congress week in the centres in which they respectively move.

Intending volunteers should communicate immediately with the Secretary, Volunteer Board, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road Bombay.

"A NEFARIOUS CAMPAIGN."

THE "HERALD" AND INDIAN STATES CONFERENCE

The Kaiser-i-Hind writes:—

The attitude "The Indian National Herald" and its Editor, Mr. B. G. Horniman, have adopted towards the Indian States" People's Conference which has been holding its sessions in Bombay has roused a feeling of disgust even among the protagonists of the creed of the Dalal Street Journalism. It is difficult to fathom Mr. Horniman's mind or to take stock of his political principles. He claims to speak on behalf of the Indian people but at every step he blunders and misrepresents them and creates a clash between one party and the other to the advantage of the enemies of India's progress. That exactly is his policy with regard to the States' Conference. A few self-sacrificing social workers whose names are household words in Gujarat have undertaken patriotically to convene a States' Conference in Bombay. No serious effort has so far been made to bring the representatives of seven hundred and odd States under the aegis of one homogeneous body.

A RANDOM CRITIC

It seems Mr. Horniman cannot appreciate their endeavours. Where his help and co-operation were expected under the advice of a few disgruntled persons he is conducting a nefarious campaign to crush the Conference and humiliate and discredit the workers. The blundering Editor of "The Herald" does not know that Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. A. V Thakkar and Pathikji are names to conjure with and with all his trickeries and intriguing propaganda he cannot hope to succeed to dethrone them from the hearts of the thousands of people for whom they have toiled and suffered these many years. They are true representatives of the people of the States. Mr. Horniman tries to make a stunt by telling people that the Conference is organised by reactionaries and "jo-hukums." If the readers of his precious Daily have got common sense to understand they will soon find out whether the organisers who consist of Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, A. D. Sheth, Manilal Kothari, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Pathikji can be described by any stretch of imagination as reactionaries. The bogey of the Conference being a "Liberal" organisation the Nationalist one being one which would be held at Madras has been set at rest by the letter of the Secretary of the Madras States' Conference who repudiates the Madras organisation as an all India organisation. Mr. Horniman plays in the hands of a few malcontents and no-bodies and has not the impartiality and fairness to stretch his vision beyond their misrepresentations. As Mr. A. D. Sheth, M.L.C., said, Mr. Horniman has no right to speak on behalf of Indian States about which he knows next to nothing. We hope the Editor of the "Herald" will take lesson from the severe indictment levelled against him by the sturdy leader of Kathiawar and leave matters of States to those competent to speak about them.

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STATEMENT REPUDIATED

BARODA, Dec. 19.

On enquiry it transpires that there is no truth in the statement published in a local paper, that the Baroda Government have instituted criminal proceedings against Messrs. Lalbhai K. Jhavri and Mr. Datar and which was given publicity recently.

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PROBLEMS OF STATES SUBJECTS

NO PROGRESS POSSIBLE WITHOUT SWARAJ

EXHORTATION TO JOIN FIGHT FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

Presiding over the seventh Session of the Deccan States' Subjects Conference, Mr. D. V. Gokhale made a stirring speech which touched upon all the questions that were agitating the subjects of Indian States. He expressed the opinion that no progress was possible in Indian States unless there was Swaraj in British India and he exhorted his fellow-delegates to make common cause with the people of British India in their struggle for freedom. Following are extracts from Mr. Gokhale's presidential address:—

I thank you very sincerely for the honour you have done me in electing me to the presidentship of this 7th session of the Deccan States' Subjects' Conference. Conscious as I am, of the magnitude of the problem that confronts the States' subjects in the Deccan, as well as all over India, the slenderness of the resources and limitations of the powers of such Conference to enforce their demands, I must state here that these Conferences have won half the battle before them, because they have set in motion forces which are sure to lead the people to their goal. Being a State subject myself, of the premier State in the Deccan, I have gone through the rigours and the withering chills of the autocratic administration that throttles all attempts made by the subjects to secure for them, even some of the elementary rights of citizenship. I consider it, therefore, a privilege to be called upon to serve my brethren in their righteous cause.

The people of the States may, like Mazzini, cry: "We Italians have neither Parliament nor hustings nor liberty of the Press, nor liberty of speech, nor possibility of public assemblage, nor a single means of expressing the opinions stirring within us." This is the correct and a true picture of the state of affairs that prevails in Indian States.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

To whom should these unfortunate people look to in their difficulties? There is no Court of redress or revision for these subjects of the States. The despotic rule of their rulers has become doubly intolerable inasmuch as that autocratic rule is protected by the great strength of the British Power. This protection to the rulers works against their own subjects. It is a guarantee very often in opposition to the interests of the people. The subjects have no freedom to carry on even the constitutional agitation for a better form of administration or Government, in which they might themselves have a share or voice. Such a guarantee is in favour of the rulers and to the prejudice of the ruled. The result is that the subjects of the States have lost confidence and faith in their own rulers as well as in the British Government. But does not the British Government come in for more blame, for bringing about this state of things? The history of the relations of these States and the British Government is replete with instances, when this state of things was intentionally and deliberately brought about in India.

STATES AND REFORMS.

There is a clear duty that devolves upon the British Power with regard to the subjects of the Indian States. Whatever may be the contentions of the rulers as regards their status, the position has been made clear by Lord Reading in his replies in connection with the question of rendition of Berars. The British authorities will be proclaimed as untrue to their words, if they do not discharge their duty towards the subjects of the Indian States. There are grounds for suspicion that the threatening assertions of sovereign rights by the British authorities are intended to serve diplomatic purposes, in the interest of advancement of their own power, but they are not to be utilised for the purpose of giving more rights to the people of the States. It is absolutely necessary on the part of the British Government to see that the constitutional form of Government, just as it obtains in British India, or even in a greater measure is introduced in the Indian States. I say it is the duty of the British Government to do this, for the simple reason that they guarantee the status of the Indian ruler and at their doors the blame of maladministration in the Indian States always lie. The great opportunity thus presents itself to the British authorities in the near future to accomplish the desired end.

COMMISSION FOR THE STATES.

Recently the Viceroy speaking at Rajkot announced the appointment of a sort of Royal Commission to go into the question of the rights of the Indian States' rulers, their finances, their privileges and some such other things. The new Commission is not intended to determine the rights of the people with regard to the administration of these States. Again a mistake is being committed of identifying the States with the rulers. The latter are not and cannot be the representatives of the States' people. Under the circumstances, therefore, there is no other alternative to us but to agitate for inclusion of a member on the Commission to represent the States' subjects. Representative delegates must be sent to convince the Commission of the rights of the people and to make out a strong case for the establishment of constitutional Government in Indian States. A deputation should wait upon the Viceroy and if need be on the leaders of Parliament to press their case before them. Rousing of public opinion in the States is also absolutely essential. No efforts should be spared to enforce these demands of the States' subjects.

I cannot but express here that it pains me to see our own Chiefs and Princes driving us to the British Power with supplications to help them in their fight for Self-Government. Do not they, who are of our religion, whose interests are practically identical with the good of their people, realise the depth of humiliation involved in seeking help from the British Government? Is it not a standing shame to the illustrious record of achievements of their forefathers who established Swaraj and liberated the people? The subjects, who are loyal to the core, to the rulers make a simple demand that they should be allowed to have the power to legislate for themselves and control the revenues, which they themselves contribute to the Exchequer of the State and lastly they wish to control the administration which they themselves pay for. What is there unnatural, preposterous or unreasonable in these demands?

FIGHT FOR SWARAJ.

Gentlemen, I have done. Our course is clear before us. If the rulers of our States refuse to listen to us, there is no other course left open to us but to seek help from outside. Let us make common cause with our brethren in British India for the fight of Swaraj for 'India'. Every possible constitutional pressure must be applied to attain the goal. The British Government should be asked to intervene in our favour. The Indian National Congress and other Institutions should be requested to help our cause. From experience of the last few years one thing seems to be certain. It is axiomatic that unless 'Swaraj' is established or attained in British India there is no hope for the States' subjects being emancipated. Let us, therefore, join our forces with the British Indians and let 'India' one and indivisible, fight for Swaraj. It is the writing on the wall for every one to see. There it is as Lok. Tilak put it "Swaraj is our birth-right and we will have it."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

tries Socialism and Republicanism is only meant for home consumption. It is an article for export. It is used to delude other people and win their moral support.

THE BRITISH PRETENCE.

The same is the case with Great Britain. Great Britain never was, has never been, and I am afraid, will never be genuinely Socialistic. It is Imperialistic from top to bottom. In all countries there is a certain percentage of people who are transparently honest and mean what they say. They have no ambition beyond the dissemination of truth and the establishment of a reign of peace and good-will all over the world. They possess the necessary strength of will and character to stand to their guns in the hour of trial and temptation. There are others who are honest enough as long as there is no temptation to beguile them from the path of rectitude. The majority, however, are only time-servers, charlatans and hold opinions which are only means to an end. There are some, no doubt, who change their opinions and views by experience or by conviction. In England the early pioneers of Socialism were absolutely honest. The Socialism of most of them was however tinged with Nationalism. But their nationalism was not Imperialistic. To this class belonged Hyndman. Keir Hardie was one in whose honesty and conviction one could have absolute faith. That man was pure gold. He had not the literary finish or the gift of the gab of a Ramsay MacDonald, but he had a transparent steadfastness of conviction and character. He had no anticipation beyond that of serving humanity and being true to the real genuine good of the world. Without meaning any offence to any one I can boldly say that Great Britain has not produced another man who was more honest, more truthful more consistently just and noble than Keir Hardie. The present Labour Party does not perhaps possess one member who could be compared with him. Lansbury is perhaps the best of the lot, but he is so weak and slippery. I have lost faith in him. I hope he will pardon me for my plain speaking as I still respect him and value his friendship.

THEIR LOVE FOR POWER.

The one great aim in the life of the present day Socialist leaders of Great Britain is to get into power. The one great test of a genuine Socialist is his views on Imperialism and his conduct towards the victims of Imperialism. No true Socialist will care for power and will retain it for a minute, if he cannot enforce his principles at least gradually. But if you find that the greatest concern of a so-called Socialist is to gain power and to retain it by practices which constitute the anti-thesis of Socialism, then all you can say is that the Socialism of such a man is, really speaking, only a ladder for his ambition. Socialists are men after all. To think that mere belief in Socialism will convert them into saints is absurd. Even Christ said, Oh! Lord, save me from temptation. The Indian "rishis" have said it again and again that a man ought not to be judged by his professions or beliefs, but by his conduct and practices. They have therefore laid it down as a rule of life that beliefs must be subjected to discipline and test—"sadhanas" and "tapas," that without "sadhanas" and "tapas" there was no chance for a frail human being to be and to remain straight. The West does not accept this doctrine of "sadhana." They believe in discipline, but discipline is not always "tapas" nor is it always "sadhana." Hence we find that a European, whether Socialist or democrat, does not care to strengthen himself against temptation. Moreover, a European hardly ever speaks without reservations.

RULE OF MACHIAVELLI.

Political life in Europe is not, has never been, and will never be straight. Every one in Europe rails against Machiavelli, but I have yet to find out a European statesman who does not follow Machiavellian methods and does not practise Machiavellian principles. Only yesterday I was reading a new life of Cavour in which the author, referring to a certain policy of that Great Italian, remarks:—

"Yet Cavour could have said, had the great players of the game of politics, Richelieu, Mazarin, Cromwell, William of Orange, Frederick II, Napoleon I, Metternich, and they been checked by a moral law? Once for all Machiavelli has laid down the rule of the game of founding and saving empires when, as a penetrating observer and strict logician, he had, declared with imperturbable coolness that honour, justice, and virtue have nothing to do with affairs of State; that success justifies all means; that fraud and villainy are sometimes necessary to the welfare and prosperity of peoples; in short, when he wrote: "A wise mind never condemns a man in the loftier interests of his fatherland has had to have recourse to singular acts.'"

Such then is the rule of political game all the world over.

FRAIL REED OF LIBERALISM.

Great Britain and British statesmen; Tory, Labour, and Liberal, are no exception to it. Principles have some application, though only limited, to the affairs of the home country. As for countries abroad, they have no application at all. Even in home affairs, party interests are the first consideration. But in the affairs of the rest of the world only one thing counts, viz., the interests of Great Britain, as against others. All parties are united in their desire to keep India out of party politics. Why? The reason is simple. No party of British politicians favours the freedom of India from the British yoke. In 1905 when I first visited England, the Labour party and Labour politicians did not count for much. It was the Liberal party on whom Indian politicians relied. They wanted to identify themselves with the Liberal party, but the latter did not reciprocate the wish. I think it would be relevant to quote what I then wrote after my return to India:—

"These later (i.e., the Liberals) are in substantial agreement with the Conservatives in keeping Indians affairs out of party politics. At the discussion of the last Budget in June there was only one influential Liberal (Sir Charles Dilke) who spoke in favour of Mr. Herbert Robert's motion for a Parliamentary enquiry. The other leading Liberals went in a body against it. You have only to be a few days in England to come to the conclusion that the Liberal executive is as indifferent to the Indian affairs as the Conservatives and that as a party the Liberals are not prepared to receive your advances. For the time being some of them may utilise you for party purposes in these matters in which they differ from their rivals, the Tories, but beyond that they will not go. As such, it is futile to discuss the wisdom or the non-wisdom of identifying the Congress with the Liberal party The question is, at present, outside the range of practical politics. Though it were possible to do so, I would rather have the Indian affairs fought and discussed on party lines. So far I am quite in agreement with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Any one even slightly acquainted with political life in England will tell you that as a rule, English politicians are not prepared to devote any time and attention to any matters which do not further party interests."

But I did say that "if there is any class in England which deserves our confidence and upon whose votes we can place any reliance at all it is the Labour party, including the Democrats and the Socialists and the Irish of course." The position which the Liberal party occupied in English politics in 1905 is now occupied by the Labour party and their tactics and their policy towards India are exactly the same as those of the Liberal party of 1905. I see no difference.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 20 1927

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CHINA OF TO-DAY.

COUNTRY WITH ANCIENT CIVILISATION

IMMEMORIAL CUSTOMS AND STRANGE WAYS

A LAND OF TUCHUNS

An attempt has been made in the following article in "The Outline" to give a glimpse of China which has been attracting the attention of the world to-day.

Last week in this Journal attention was directed to the astonishing changes that are taking place and likely to affect a complete change in the mental, political, and social outlook of China. In the following article we have a glimpse of the China that has been China, and a civilization that has been a great civilization from time immemorial.

To understand the China of to-day we must know the China of yesterday.

There are certainly in China potentialities beside which those of Japan pale into insignificance. With some improvement of her fertile soil she could support double her present population; her extensive river and canal traffic, her inexhaustible mineral wealth and a far-reaching railway system might justify the most sanguine hopes.

But that time is not yet. Meanwhile let us glance briefly at the wonderful past of this vast and most interesting country. Let us see something of the mind and spirit of this ancient civilization before we summarize the events that led up to the present troubles and what is at the back of it all.

I.

The civilization of China goes back some five thousand years. Even the ancient empires of Babylon and Egypt cannot claim a greater antiquity. Confucius, who was born 551 B.C., collected and arranged classic writings, some of which had been in existence a thousand years before his own time. The Chinese had the mariner's compass in 1121 B.C.; they had a coinage; they claim to have had schools befor the time of Moses. "Already before the Christian era China was producing beautiful paintings. In the second, third and fourth centuries some of the most lovely landscapes were painted that have ever been done by mankind. There was also a great production of beautiful vases and carvings. Everywhere fine buildings and decorations increased. Printing from wood blocks began about the same time as tea-drinking. The seventh century also saw a great outbreak of poetry."

China remained one of the most isolated and antiquated countries ever known. With her vast deserts on the north-west, her icy plateux on the west, and Burma and the Malacca peninsula presenting a wall of mountains and impenetrable forests, she succeeded in excluding foreigners for thousands of years. Even Alexander the Great never came within her confines. This is one reason why China contrived to retain her ancient civilization, while the old civilizations of Nineveh, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome successively faded away. Her civilization is very different from ours, but it does not always follow that ours is superior, or more coherent. The Chinese may have very good reasons for manners and customs that strike us as odd, even if only in writing right to left from the bottom of a page, shaking hands with themselves when they meet their friends, attaching little value to life, long refusing foreign trade and preferring to be self-sufficient. Their lives, their art, their architecture alike are utterly foreign to Western minds.

THE CHINESE MIND.

But the chief and least comprehensible difference between the European and the Chinese people is in their minds. The Chinese possessed absolute ideals, while Europeans pursued relativity. The West concerned itself with means, the East was interested only in ends. While we aimed at dominating natural forces, they sought peace of mind. Even our worst socialism is individualistic in comparison with their collectivism, which in the past and is to-day largely the collectivism of bees and ants. They are, or were, perfectly convinced of their superiority over white folk, whom they consider "barbarians" or "foreign devils," and, to a certain extent, they are justified in their boast that they civilized Europe. They taught the Dutch to make dyes and porcelain and silk; all the best tapestries have been inspired by the Chinese, who possessed printing and gunpowder and astronomy long before the West; we are even told that they used taxi-cabs 1,600 years ago, and provided them with wonderful gongs.

How completely different are the points of view of the European and the Chinese is illustrated by the following extract from a Chinaman's letter stating what he thinks of the customs of the West:—

You cannot civilize foreign devils. They are beyond redemption. They will live for weeks without touching a mouthful of rice, but they will eat the flesh of bullocks and splash and tear it apart. They eat is why they smell so badly; they smell like sheep themselves. Every day they take a bath to rid themselves of their disagreeable odours, but they do not succeed. Nor do they eat their meat cooked in small pieces. It is carried into the room in large chunks, often half raw, and they cut and splash and tear it apart. They eat with knives and pronges. It makes a civilized being quite nervous. One fancies himself in the presence of sword-swallowers. They even sit down at the same table with women, and the latter are served first reversing the order of nature.

A STRANGE LANGUAGE.

The Chinese language is the strangest and most awkward in the world. It is often impossible to convey the meaning of a word otherwise than by writing in characters that bear a resemblance to the thing it represents. A new alphabet has been introduced, but in the old days, and still, there was a separate sign or picture of every word, perhaps as many as fifty thousand, of which four thousand were in common use.

RELIGION.

The spirit of ancestors still broods over the land. The common base of the Chinese religion is ancestor-worship, and the practical effect has been to a very great extent the paralysis—from a high morality it has become with the multitude an idolatry of departed spirits and local deities that have ever to be honoured or propitiated.

In his recent book, Colonel Etherton says, "at stated intervals in the year offerings are made to the spirits of ancestors, feasts are given, and when the festivities terminate the Celestial has no further dread of evil spirits, nor will ill-luck befall his crops, cattle or affairs." The various religions are little more than schools of philosophy; but the worship of ancestors brings the most prosaic minds into close touch with the other world. The three religions acknowledged by the Chinese are Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism (which came from India); and they are related to, grafted upon, each other. Confucianism is really a practical system of applied ethics, and it is the basis of the ethical teaching in national education.

II.

THE PRESENT TROUBLES.

Before the present troubles developed in China, Mr. H. G. Wells wrote:—

"There are more good brain-matter, and more devoted men working out the modernization and the reorganization of the Chinese civilization than we should find directed to the welfare of any single European people. China will presently have a modernized practicable script, a press, new and vigorous modern universities, a reorganized industrial system, and a growing body of scientific and economic inquiry. The natural industry and ingenuity of her vast population will be released to co operate upon terms of equality with the Western world. . . . .'

A NEW REPUBLIC.

China, one of the oldest monarchies, became a Republic in 1912. Changes, which in Europe took centuries to make, have been attempted with bewildering rapidity. What the ultimate outcome may be cannot yet be foreseen.

The nation has endured recurring calamities throughout many generations, calamities in the shape of insurrections, appalling famines and earthquakes. There were quarrels with Great Britain and France nearly a century ago, and China engaged in a struggle with Japan in 1894 and was rapidly defeated. Germany seized Kiau-Chau and Britain Wei-hai-wei in 1898, and Russia took part Arthur the following year. Other troubles threatened and tumults began to arise in the provinces, stirred up by secret societies.

Then students visited foreign lands and brought back notions of progress, asking why wise and patient people should remain petrified in a patriachal past. Change had always been regarded as ungrateful and dangerous, a treason to ancestors ranking almost as gods. But the boneless ness of patient millions, the corruption of parasitical officials, the vast undeveloped riches, the greed and aggression of foreigners, all proclamed the urgency of emancipation.

THE OVERTHROWN OF THE MANCHUS.

The Manchu dynasty was overthrown in 1912 when Sun-Yat-Sen became the first President of the new Republic. Chaos continued, and finance sank to a low ebb. Then a victorious general became President in 1923, but order has not been re-established, and China is still in a period of transition.

It is no part of this article to trace the story of the last few years of warring factions, military adventures and political chaos. In part it is a struggle for supremacy between the democratic South and the reactionary North. The issue is confused because the party of the North is divided against itself. One after another, new "War Lords" have arisen, each bent on domination.

FOUR GOVERNMENTS.

There are at present no less than four self-styled Governments fighting one against the other. There are a far greater number of military leaders and factions all playing their own game, fighting for their own particular ends. The political organization of the Southern (or Cantonese) party, has always included in its policy not only the unification of China under democratic rule and freedom for the trade unions, but also the abolishment of the rights of foreigners in China. The moving spirit in this policy is Mr. Chen. It was his policy of interfering that made it necessary in the spring of this year for the British, after relinquishing the "concession" in Hankow, to send troops to protect our nationals in Shanghai.

Shanghai is the most important international settlement in China. The first American flag was hoisted over this area of 5,590 acres in 1848. When it passed into international control, as Colonel Etherton reminds us in his interesting new book, it was a mud flat. "The present value of land and property there exceeds £20,000,000. The foreign vested interests in this erstwhile mud flat developed by European enterprise now amounts to £63,000,000, a sum in the main expended to foster British and foreign trade with Shanghai."

AWAITING THE MAN.

The transition period may end happily, but not just yet. China awaits the man. Mr. John Earl Baker (in "Explaining China") says: "No rules are laid down for the conduct of this struggle. It provides its own rules according to the needs of the moment. All that can be said for the ultimate winner is that he will be the man who happens to present the best combination of qualities both of mind and body, if not of spirit, who proves himself most adaptable, whose training and experience best fit him for the change from the old to the new, and perchance who merely happens to be on the scene of action when the mind of the people has been sufficiently prepared to accept him."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 20TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to day is your birthday you seem to have been born with a rusty iron spoon in your mouth, silver having been cornered by some "Silver King" on that day, rather in the year preceding your birth. Truth to tell, however, this frowning of Luxmi Devi is a hereditary complaint, your poor father also having been born under the malignant influence of mischievous stars which bring on malignant fever, unexpectedly of brain or purse. Exactly the sort of thing immortalised by the poet who said "bequeathed from breeding sire to son!" Many times, in order to fight against an apparently unjust nature, you will fight your battle for food at dusk and night, and you will be baffled oft by "kala-coat yellow-pugried" fraternity, that is Swadeshi "cops," but you will, many times, if not always, win your battle of depriving the surplus of your neighbours without distinction of caste or creed, instead of allowing it to rust in safes or almirahs. "One does not half realise the power of my ugliness," said Mirabeau, the well-known French politician. You can also lay claim to such a power, as, having ogreish features, whenever you pay house-to house visits on the pretext of piano-tuning or pipe-repairing or tax-collecting or selling haberdashery, children will run away for their little dear lives screaming, and your work of removing the surplus goods will be simplified. It will all be a screaming farce, and your life will be full of innumerable screaming, screeching farces. Alas, nature and the world won't lend you quarters to improve in spite of your dozens of appeals to Daniels of Courts to give you "only one more chance to improve"!

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Himm "Alone?"

Boy Yes, She had guests who have left for Naini Tal, sir. They were married here."

Himm "Married where? Here in Mabel Missy baba's house? How do you know?"

Boy "How do I know? I don't know. Everybody said so."

Himm "But you did not see them getting married?"

Boy "Well, there was a big dinner party of which all of us ate offals. How can there be such a big dinner party in summer wuithot marriage?"

Himm "What were the names of Miss Mabel's guests?"

Boy "No, I can't tell but the taxi driver who drove them to the station can. I'll fetch him."

The taxi driver, one Salim had really driven them to the station. but it was all a yarn that they had got married at Mabel's. They were already married when they came to Bucknow. They were Mabel's guests and she gave them a bridal banquet. That is all. Their trunks still bore their old names. One bore the name of M. Yusuf and another of S.S. or some thing like it. Salim described the couple all too accurately so that there could be no doubt as to who they were.

Himm felt the heat. He felt dizzy. He told his driver to drive. on. The driver drove on and on till he had reached the outskirts of Bucknow. He then stopped and asked Himm how much further he wanted to go. Himm had no idea. He had dropped on to the cushion of his car. He was unconscious. He might be dead. The driver turned the car back and stopped it at the nearest hospital. Himm was everywhere well known. His photographs had adorned all the illustrated periodicals of the day. The doctor **Babu** immediately felt his pulse and found it quick. He had received a sunstroke. He was admitted in to the indoor ward.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Himm at the hospital.

For two days and two nights Himm was unconscious. On the third there was a providential change in the weather. Heavy clouds and thunder marking the advent of the rain tempered the heat of the day. At four o'clock a sharp downpour cooled the air. It had an immediate effect upon Himm who turned on his bed and asked,

"Shahinda, where is Shahinda? My dear, beloved—darling Shahinda! Shahinda, Shahinda—Shahinda!"

The nurse telephoned to the House Surgeon reporting that the "big patient" was getting fits of delirium. He was making strange noises and calling to some one who was not there. The House Surgeon one Mr. Dube, a very clever and clear headed doctor product of an indigenous university hurried up and applied his stethoscope to Himm's heart, counted its beats, marked its thuds, tapped and squeezed him all over and then prescribed an awful decoction which sent Himm to sleep. He woke up the next morning and again cried for his Shahinda with whom he entered into a long imaginary talk. He was then aware that Shahinda was not there. But he believed that her ego was with him watching over him, easing his pillow, comforting and caressing him. To him Shahinda had split herself into twain, physchic Shahinda was his, had always been his ever since his spiritual wedding. the visible Shahinda was playing pranks with her own soul; when it was in union with it, Himm was her all in all. When she fell out with it she indulged in vagaries which made Himm smile at times grieve. But to Himm the inner Shahinda mattered, the the outer Shahinda was a mere perishable shell, it was subject to decay and death. It was volatile, it was wayward. It lost control and like an unruly colt it took the bit between her teeth and bolted to anywhere till her movements were counter-weighed by her judgment. Himm had heard of Shahinda's marriage He had heard of the wedding feast. He had followed them on their honeymoon. Where was she, he asked. Shahinda the real spoke not but smiled and said "always with you, my darling." But the real was imprisoned in the material overweighed by the load of social conventions. She had to recognise the social ties, enact the social ties, conform to the social wants and obey its mandates. She did not believe in her soul's freedom. She dare not trust her better judgment. Her advisers were men of the world and worldings as they were, they drew their inspiration from their course material environments. Shahinda the inner and the outer had worn the white flower of a blameless life. It grew in whiteness when it was linked to Himm. Its whiteness may fade but will not vanish so long as the soul exercised any control over the body. It was to prevent that mishap that Himm was anxious. He knew Yusuf. He knew all his **antecedents.** He was only anxious to warn Shahinda against him. He must therefore seek her out. He took his hurried discharge from the hospital. The doctors advised him to go to the hills. They feared that the burning heat of the plains might entail a relapse. But Himm was prepared to take that risk.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

In pursuit of his dream.

Himm now took a little time to collect his thoughts. He had already ascertained the whereabouts of Mabel. But Salim had told him that Yusuf had gone a different way. There was no clue to Yusuf except through Mabel. He knew her well. She liked him. He would therefore make for her.

Mabel was a nice girl. And when one has said so one has used a common compendious expression which is as vague as it is replete with meaning. "A nice girl" to Himm had a different meaning to what it would have to most men. To the man about town a girl is nice if she makes a congenial companion. To a man of Yusuf's type a nice girl implies a flapper. To Himm, Mabel was nice in the sense that she was well balanced in her life and judgment, thoughtful in her acts agreeable in her manners, practical in her wisdom. Mabel and Shahinda's lives had run in even courses. They were both of about the same age. They had both been to Europe to complete their education. They had travelled on the continent to expand their experience. They were both careful, observant and discreet in their dealings with men. They were both pretty but beauty had not touched their vanity. They knew that beauty was but skin deep and that fades like the daisy before it opens its petals.

Like Shahinda, Mabel too had taken a high degree. They had come out to their motherland to be useful to their sisters; Mabel had taken up an educational post which she held on a pittance. She took it because it was then the only means available. to her for serving her country, the crying want of which was then as it is now, education.

Mabel lived with her parents who were unfortunately carried by the world wave of influenza. She was left an orphan. Unaccustomed to live a lonely life she shifted to the house of a friend where she met her husband. The Singhs were a family of six and its members followed various occupations. The **pater familias** an old man of seventy was a bookseller. His eldest son Mahtab had taken a degree and was appointed to a junior magistracy under Government. He met Mabel and the old lady instantly laid plans for their marriage. Mrs. Singh was a born matchmaker. It was she who had paid frequent visits to Mabel and induced her to abandon her desolate home and become a member of her family. She promised to treat her as her own daughter, though she was inwardly planning to make her her daughter-in-law. Mabel was not a marrying woman. She was quite happy in her spinsterhood. She painted and played divinely while her culinary accomplishments were the talk of the town. Being now nearing thirty five she was clearly out of the marriage market. Mahtab had been married early, had three children the eldest being twenty but he had also to pay the toll to the decimating epidemic which carried off his wife.

Soon after Mabel had shifted her belongings to the paternal care of Mr. Bhor Singh the latter began to pay marked attention to the young visitor. Mrs. Singh was equally all attention to her. Mahtab was holding a touring billet and he was, therefore, seldom at home. He was then appointed to land acquisition duty which gave him only a couple of days every month to revisit his home. During these occasional visits, Mahtab saw as much as he could of Mabel. He had heard of the parental solicitude for his marriage. Mabel was spoken of as a likely match. Mabel must have suspected as much. But her parents had only recently died. She was in service, the fire of her youth had been mellowed by time. Her earlier passions must have abated. She had no particular desire to undertake matrimonial responsibilities. Moreover, Mabel wore on her neck an amulet which depicted her love romance. She too had loved and lost and had decided to love no more. It is true years had since gone by, but years had only deepened her determination which had become rooted as a part of her unconscious self. However, the covert references to matrimony reawakened her memory. The old scene once more began to haunt her dreams. Her riverside idyll once more came to life. It brought in its train sobs and sighs and ears idle tears of which she could not tell the meaning; memory of days which were no more. But these haunting memories of her younger life merely stiffened her determination, to remain true to the memory of one who had plighted his love to her, but who before he could make good his pledge had joined the holocaust of the war. As he lay bleeding to death on the windswept battle-field of Flanders, he wrote with his life blood his parting message to "Mabel" I die thinking of you. These words were woven round her locket, and Mabel said bravely "yesterday is past, let us think of Tomorrow." But yesterday had not passed out of her mind. It had become enshrined in her heart. She lived for the morrow but hoped that in the whirlgig of time her yesterday will return to her, if not now, then assuredly hereafter and what will be the pleasure of meeting her first and only love in the elysian fields, long after the heat and dust of the world shall have worn down and cast aside this mortal coil?

Firm in this faith and encouraged by this hope Mabel had steadfastly discountenanced the overtures of numerous suitors. She was now past her prime and she would not desecrate the memory of one whom she so dearly loved and whom she so fondly hoped to meet again.

Such was Mabel when she had joined the Singhs. Twelve months of her residence with them had, however sufficed to completely alter her outlook. As she was constantly reminded of marriages and the danger of spinsterhood her faith in her own ideal was shaken. And as Mabel met Mahtab month by month she began to think more of him than of the ideal of her mind. The picture of one was vivid, of the other faint. The one could be seen, the other could only be felt. But the conflict between the two emotions was tormenting her mind.

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